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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Threatening, with light southerly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks dull.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77½c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41¼c.; cash cotton, 7¼c.

FOREIGN.—It is reported from several places in South Africa that the troops of the Orange Free State have invaded the British Colony of Natal. The reports lack official confirmation. Another rumor current in London is that Conyngham Greene, the British agent at Pretoria, has been assassinated at that place. A. J. Balfour and other speakers representing the Government in public speeches say that the Transvaal rushed to war, and that Great Britain erred only on the side of patience. It is said that the Dutch in Cape Colony may rise and join the Boers in the north. Diplomatic relations are severed by the withdrawal of Montagu White, the Transvaal agent, from London. On leaving he discussed the situation at length. American Consuls are to represent Great Britain in the South African republics during the war. Lord Rosebery has defined his position. In W. T. Stead's opinion Great Britain forced the Boers to war. Ambassador White last evening gave a dinner at Berlin in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison. Prince von Hohenlohe gives one to-night. In the Socialist conference at Hanover, speakers opposed the evolution theories of Bernstein. Commander Hemphill confirms the report that all hope of an understanding between the Venezuelan Government and insurgents had been abandoned, and that a battle is imminent. An American who was fishing outside the limits was arrested at Skibbereen Island. The German exhibit at Paris will be worth 18,000,000 marks.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

In a train collision near Wheeling, West Va., yesterday two persons were probably fatally injured.

The crew of the Holland submarine boat had a narow escape from death yesterday by asphyxiation.

The telegraph line between Dawson and Skaguay is reported completed. Other lines in the Klondike are projected.

Page 3.

The Central Board of Education yesterday received the first annual report of the City Superintendent, W. H. Maxwell, and by a nearly unanimous vote declined to permit its publication until a reply should be prepared to the Superintendent's sharp criticism of Brooklyn's local committee system of appointing teachers.

The Citizens' Union has adopted the principle of an untrammeled judiciary, but will enter no coalition conference.

Page 5.

By the retirement of Rear Admiral Howison Capt. Barker becomes a Rear Admiral and many other promotions in the navy follow.

Another attempt will be made to-day to sail the first race in the present series for the America's Cup.

The Rockaway polo team defeated for the second time the Lakewood team, on which George J. Gould played, in Staten Island yesterday.

Eric Larsen, an electric cab motorman, told the police a story about a stranger with two bundles who tried to engage his services on Friday and Tuesday nights which may furnish a clue to the mystery of the dismembered body of a woman they found in the Hudson River. Capt. Schmittberger is still interested in the case of "Mrs. Milton's" disappearance.

Page 6.

The Union Club has made an offer to buy part of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum property on Fifth Avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets.

Senator Orville H. Platt, at a reception tendered to him by the Union League Club of Brooklyn last night, made a vigorous defense of expansion, and denounced the views expressed by the anti-imperialists.

Page 7.

It was stated yesterday by the Secretary of the Citizens' Committee that more than $100,000 had been already pledged to perpetuate the Dewey arch.

Page 8.

Miss Beatrix Hoyt, for three years champion woman golfer of the United States, was yesterday defeated by Mrs. Caleb F. Fox in the Philadelphia Country Club tournament.

Patrolman Richard Burke of the river and harbor squad shot himself through the chest while riding on a Fourteenth Street horse car yesterday and may die. His act is laid to mental derangement.

Page 14.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford was greeted with marked approval by the Stock Exchange yesterday. He spoke on the "Open Door" and the Transvaal.

Ira A. McCormack, Superintendent of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit trolley system, has resigned his post to become Vice President of the Syracuse Rapid Transit Company.

Corporation Counsel Whalen yesterday approved the form of contract for the construction of the proposed rapid transit road and forwarded it to the President of the Rapid Transit Commission.

At yesterday's session of the Mazet committee, E. J. Reardon told a story of alleged blackmail by patrolmen. Testimony was adduced to the effect that laborers on the Third Avenue road were continuously delaying the work.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Pages 3 and 4.

Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.

New Corporations.—Page 12.

Business Troubles.—Page 12.

Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

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Legal Notes.—Page 14.

Real Estate.—Page 9.

Railroads.—Page 5.

Markets.—Page 9.

Society.—Page 7.

ACTIVITY IN PRINT CLOTHS.

Past Ten Days Have Broken All Records, with More Than 2,000,000 Pieces Sold—Advance in Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 11.—Within ten days the greatest sales of print cloths and gray goods have been made in this market that have ever been known in the history of the trade. The total is in excess of 2,000,000 pieces, but even this large amount fails to represent the extraordinary state of the trade, both in the goods controlled by the selling committee and those made on wide looms.

Advances in prices have been made on all classes of narrow goods, except the four that were placed in the hands of the committee, and it is only a question of a day or two, perhaps of a few hours, when they will be marked to a three-cent basis.

The Trustees worked in their rooms until a late hour last night trying to catch up with the rush of trade that has come on steadily. Since a week ago last Friday they have simply been overwhelmed with the pressure of new duties, and the rush of printers and converters who have delayed buying until the cotton market's steady advances sent them here in droves.

Brokers worked until a few moments before the last mails closed for Philadelphia and New York last night, and they look for a continuance of the rush for some days longer. In two days over 300,000 pieces of goods have been sold, and manufacturers are now declining to contract ahead on any basis lower than 3 cents.

The selling committee formally announced to-day that an advance in narrow goods excepting the four styles of which they have had control for the past year was now in force. The goods have been selling on the advanced figures for some days, and manufacturers are refusing to make near-by contracts even at the advance. On the basis of regulars, narrow orders are now selling at 2⅝ cents a yard, and a further advance will undoubtedly have to be made very quickly as wide goods cannot be bought below a three-cent basis to-day.

Fatal Fall from Cathedral Arch.

James O'Connell, thirty years old, living on Manhattan Avenue, near Amsterdam Avenue, was instantly killed by falling from the top of the arch of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine at One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Morningside Park, yesterday afternoon. He was at work on it about 155 feet from the ground, prying a large stone into place, when his crowbar slipped and he fell.

Football: Harvard vs. Cadets at West Point, Sat., 14th inst. Admission to field free. Take Day Line up; return by West Shore. Tickets, $1.5..—Adv.

MR. CROKER DEFEATS HILL

Leadership Confirmed at Democratic State Committee Meeting.

NOMINATES BRYAN IN 1900

Has a Resolution Passed Declaring the Silver Advocate the Party's Natural and Approved Head.

Richard Croker achieved a triumph last night in the meeting of the Democratic State Committee, and is to-day the recognized leader of the Democratic Party in the State of New York. The test as to the actual leader of the party was in the seating of the committeeman from the Forty-fourth District, Monroe County, and it was a trial of strength between Mr. Croker and David B. Hill.

It was the only contest, and the candidate of Richard Croker was already included in the list of the State Committee. Mr. Hill made the seating of Mr. Croker's man the crucial test of his own power and influence in the committee, and suffered a disastrous defeat. The vote showed that Mr. Croker controlled twenty-eight of the forty-nine committeemen present.

The meeting of the committee was very late, as the leaders waited until after the Democratic County Convention had completed its work, so that the members of the committee, who are also delegates to the convention, might attend. The committeemen did not assemble in the rooms of the Hoffman House, which are to be the headquarters for the remainder of the campaign, until nearly 9:30 o'clock.

Before the meeting there were a number of conferences, the most notable being that between the men whom the members spoke of as the "big three," Richard Croker, David B. Hill, and ex-Senator Edward Murphy. Mr. Croker and Mr. Hill had met in the hall of the Hoffman House prior to the conference, and it was remarked that they seemed very affable and friendly.

The rumors of a struggle between them were somewhat discredited by the superficial appearance of friendliness. It was said afterward that the conference was merely to arrange some of the minor details, so as to leave the arena clear for the final struggle for supremacy.

The first signal use Mr. Croker made of his newly won leadership was to have passed a resolution practically nominating William Jennings Bryan for President in 1900. It was at least considered last night as an actual and positive pledge of the support of the Democratic organization of the State. This resolution, which was the most important business of the meeting, was introduced by Frank H. Mott, who held a proxy for Thomas H. Dowd of the Fiftieth District. It was as follows:

"The Democratic State Committee of New York, recognizing that William Jennings Bryan is the natural and approved leader of the Democratic Party in the Nation, hereby expresses its solicitude for his health and strength; and, while he is temporarily stricken on the people's battlefield, it begs to assure him of its loyalty and love."

Mr. Croker seconded the resolution and made an earnest speech in its behalf. He declared that the rank and file of the Democratic Party throughout the Nation demand the nomination of Mr. Bryan, and will be satisfied with no one else.

David B. Hill opposed the resolution. He sarcastically asked Mr. Croker if he would support Mr. Bryan.

"You have changed your mind several times; who can tell what you will be prepared to do in 1900?" he said.

The new chief of the State party thrust his hands deeper into his pockets and smiled at Mr. Hill.

Mr. Hill, also, in his speech referred to the part he took in the campaign of 1896, saying that he had supported Mr. Bryan. At this ex-Senator Murphy and State Senator McCarren exchanged smiles.

There were two contests in the committee, though only one involved the seating of a committeeman. This latter was from Monroe County, and David B. Hill and Mr. Croker at once took opposite sides. Mr. Croker supported the committeeman, whose name has already been printed in the list, William H. Tracy, and Mr. Hill supported Miller Kelly. After a very stubborn fight, such as the ex-Senator knows how to make, the forces of Croker and Murphy won, and Mr. Hill found that a new leader had appeared in the Democratic politics of the State. Mr. Croker's man was seated by a vote of 28 to 20.

The other contest was merely a matter as to which local ticket should be recognized in Cayuga County, two having been nominated. One of these tickets was nominated, it was claimed, by twenty-seven of the towns, and the other by only five or seven towns. Mr. Hill advocated the recognition of the ticket put up by the twenty-seven towns, and Mr. Croker took the side of the five or seven towns, and again won, the vote this time being 27 to 21. Mr. Hill warned him that if the State Committee, dictated to by the Democrats of Tammany Hall, should attempt to run things in this way, they could not expect anything but signal defeat in the next campaign.

There was great dissatisfaction over this result, and many of the committee agreed with the views of Mr. Hill, and said that Mr. Croker's ascendancy in State politics means the continued success of the Republicans. Tammany Hall, according to these Democrats from up the State, is not very popular in the rural districts. They repeated the old story that it was the prominence of Tammany in the last campaign that enabled the Republicans to win in a naturally Democratic year.

Elliot Danforth introduced the resolution in regard to the establishment of permanent headquarters of the committee. It is as follows:

"Resolved, That the Chairman of this committee be, and he is hereby, authorized, whenever in his judgment it is deemed advisable, provided he has secured the necessary financial support for such special purpose, to open up and maintain permanent headquarters for the State Committee, from which to disseminate documents to secure the enrollment of the Democratic voters of the State, to carry on correspondence with Democratic newspapers and town and county committees, and otherwise do whatever may be proper and necessary to aid and benefit the Democratic Party and increase its voting strength and secure a better and more efficient organization, especially in the country districts of the State."

This resolution was adopted by almost a unanimous vote.

A HOME FOR ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

Woman's National Industrial League Wants One Provided for Him by Popular Subscriptions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The Woman's National Industrial League to-night took the initial steps to raise a fund with which to purchase a home in Washington for Admiral Schley. An Executive Committee, with Mrs. Charlotte Smith as its head, was appointed to push the movement, and the Citizens' National Bank of Washington was designated as the institution to which subscribers should send their subscriptions. Resolutions were adopted as follows:

Whereas, Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, United States Navy, has by his patriotic devotion to duty, as displayed at the battle of Santiago, endeared himself to the American people;

Whereas, The members of the Woman's Industrial League, desire to express their gratitude to a brave, unselfish, and modest officer, who has been an earnest and chivalrous friend to industrial women; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Woman's Industrial League take the initial and necessary steps to create public opinion, so as to enable them to secure funds to purchase a home for Admiral Schley at the National capital, as a token of their high appreciation of his services in behalf of our country; be it further

Resolved, That the Woman's National Industrial League of America appropriate $100 toward the expense for stationery, postage, and printing in sending out letters to the patriotic citizens of the United States to request their cooperation in forming committees and assisting in securing funds to purchase a home to be presented to Admiral Schley by the people of America. We also earnestly appeal to the press of the Nation to assist us in our efforts.

A COMMISSION FOR AGUINALDO.

President McKinley Offered at One Time to Make Him an Officer in the United States Army.

Special to The New York Times.

OWOSSO, Mich., Oct. 11.—The principal event at the second day's session of the Michigan Republican Newspaper Association was the reading of a paper written by Perry S. Heath, First Assistant Postmaster General. Mr. Heath was unable to be present owing to important official business demanding his presence in Kentucky. His paper, which was read by James O'Donnell of The Jackson Citizen, was in part as follows:

"There has never been a moment since Dewey steamed into Manila Bay and annihilated the Spanish fleet that Aguinaldo and his followers could not have had peace, protection, and such share in the government as they deserved. But this did not satisfy them.

"President McKinley's instructions were that Aguinaldo should be given a commission in our army, and that he and those associated with him should be treated as our citizens. Yet this did not satisfy his cupidity.

"From the first to last President McKinley has consulted with Admiral Dewey as to the situation in the Philippines, and in almost every case has been guided by his advice. He has appointed two commissions and exhausted every method of honorable adjustment. He stands to-day as he has from the beginning, for peace first, and the settlement of the question of government afterwards."

JEWISH IMMIGRATION LIMITED.

Turkey Requires All Visiting Jews to Leave Palestine Within Ninety Days After Entering.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—A communication from Minister Straus, at Constantinople, to the State Department, deals with the unfortunate condition of the immigrant Jews, many of whom appear to be paupers. He incloses a letter from Consul Merrill of Jerusalem, saying:

"The Turkish regulation requiring Jews arriving at Yafa to leave the country again in thirty or ninety days, if they come as visitors, has, I understand, been agreed to by our Government.

"There is no provision, however, so far as I have been informed, as to how these people are to be made to return. As the Turks do not accept the word of the immigrants on landing, a system of money pledges has been resorted to. This may be called fine, tax, deposit, backsheesh, bail, or pledge. It is a money guarantee that the parties will carry out the requirements of the Turkish Government. Unless they pay the guarantee, the immigrants have great trouble in landing.

"In many cases the Consul is appealed to, and rather than see them starve or sent back to the steamer, which would probably not receive them, he gives his word as security that they will leave the country at the expiration of the time specified.

"Respectable American Jews, coming here as bona fide travelers, encounter no more trouble than do Christian travelers. It is the immigrant class, Russian or Polish Jews, who are suspected by the authorities here as likely to swell the ranks of the colonists."

A. J. SNELL'S DAUGHTER WED

She Is Now the Wife of J. C. Walker, An Eastern Man.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Mrs. Grace Snell Coffin, daughter of the late Amos J. Snell, was married this afternoon to James C. Walker at the residence of her mother, 425 Washington Boulevard. It was her third marriage. After the wedding dinner Mr. and Mrs. Walker left for New York City.

Mr. Walker is an Eastern hotel man, and during the Summer months manages the Fountain House at Waukesha, Wis., where he met the then Mrs. Coffin during a visit several months ago.

Mrs. Coffin has had a stormy matrimonial experience. Her first marriage to Mr. Coffin was not a happy one, and she secured a divorce. Shortly afterward she remarried her divorced husband. The relations between the two were not agreeable, however, and about a year ago she secured a second divorce.

Mrs. Walker is a daughter of Amos J. Snell, whose murder in his home was the sensation of the day about ten years ago.

A REMARKABLE WEDDING.

Bridegroom and All the Participants, Even the Guests, Are Blind.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 11.—A remarkable wedding will take place next Wednesday at the home of George W. De Weese, 26 Vine Street, this city. De Weese is the Secretary of the Blind Peoples' Association, and is sightless. He has thrown open his house for the wedding festivities.

The groom is W. M. Dore, aged thirty-three years. He is blind. The bride is Miss Lizzie Brown. She is also blind. The knot will be tied by Justice of the Peace Dwight Palmer, a blind man. The best man will be William Vandewyst, another blind man.

Fifty guests have been invited, all of whom are blind. An orchestra, composed of blind men, will play the wedding march. After the ceremony a literary and musical programme will be carried out by blind people.

CITY PAYS FOR WATER RIGHTS.

Property Owners Along the Byram River Get Sums Provided.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 11.—A representative from the office of Corporation Counsel Whalen of New York City compensated property owners along the Byram River for water damages at the Town Clerk's office to-day. In 1885 New York City secured Byram Pond, at the head of this stream, for city use. Many large factories depended on the current for power, and New York City paid out nearly half a million dollars then for mill rights.

Property owners along fifteen miles of water front are now being paid off at the rate of 60 cents per front foot for water rights of which they have not yet been deprived. In July $6,000 was paid out for water rights to Connecticut citizens at the Greenwich Town Clerk's office, and to-day about as much more. Byram River separates New York and Connecticut States.

GRAIN SHIPPED BY MONTREAL.

Temporary Use of the Unpopular Route From Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Two grain charters on the Board of Trade to-day called attention to the great decline in the popularity of the Canadian route for exporting grain from this country.

The charters were of the Vail and the Baltic, to take corn to Prescott on the St. Lawrence at 6 cents a bushel. They are the first boats since last Spring to charter here to take grain for export by way of the St. Lawrence and Montreal. Once this great route did a fair proportion of business, not only from Chicago but from all upper lake ports. But for months shippers have not sent a single bushel of grain except that being carried by the regular Rutland Line to Ogdensburg.

The usual difference in the past in rates between Buffalo and Lake Ontario has been 1¼ cents a bushel, but the difference in to-day's charters is 2½ cents, indicating that it was only because of the urgent need of shippers to get their grain forward that these two boats were taken.

Five More Apprentices Have Typhoid.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 11.—Among the training station apprentices under treatment at the Naval Hospital, five additional cases of typhoid fever were reported to-day, making in all sixteen cases, none of which is considered dangerous up to the present time.

Limited Train—No Excess Fare.

Every day in the year to St. Louis, by New York Central's fast Southwestern Limited.—Adv.

DEATH IN ROOSTER'S BITE.

Child in Williamsburg, Attacked by a Vicious Fowl, Dies of Tetanus, Suffering Great Agony.

The funeral yesterday of Rosie Wunsch, the four-year-old twin daughter of Ludwig Wunsch, a pocketbook maker, of 397 Melrose Street, Williamsburg, was preceded by interference on the part of Coroner Delap of Williamsburg. He was informed that a death certificate setting forth that the child had died of tetanus had been rejected by the Health Department. The girl died on Monday from the effects of wounds in her face caused by a rooster which had flown at her, tearing her face with its bill.

The child, on the afternoon of Sept. 16, after receiving a slice of bread from her mother, went out to join playmates. She wandered into an open lot near the house, where she ate her bread and picked clover blossoms. The rooster, an unusually large one, and of fighting propensities, the property of a neighbor, and about a dozen chickens were in the lot when the child appeared. The rooster followed the girl, snatching the crumbs of bread from the ground as they fell from her hand. The rooster suddenly stepped in front of the child and tried to get her bread. She held her hand over her head and the rooster flew against her face four times, each time picking her cheeks with its bill. The girl ran home crying. Her mother discovered that blood was flowing from each wound. Mrs. Wunsch applied warm water and later the matter passed out of her mind.

The child on Sept. 30 became ill, and on the following day Mrs. Wunsch summoned Dr. R. W. Glaubit of 338 Evergreen Avenue. He diagnosed the case as tetanus, superinduced by the pecking of the rooster in the child's face. The child suffered great agony until her death on Monday. To the death certificate Dr. Glaubit was appended a statement of the circumstances.

The Health Department rejected the certificate, and on Tuesday afternoon Coroner Delap was ordered to make an investigation. He stopped the funeral and directed Dr. Charles Newman, autopsy physician, to make an examination. Dr. Newman, in his report to the Coroner, said that it was his belief that when the rooster attacked the child it had some poisonous matter on its beak.

KIPLING'S POEM TO MUSIC.

"The Recessional" Is Demanded by School Children of Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—"Lest we forget, lest we forget." Within a few days this refrain will be chanted by thousands of Chicago school children, and in order that they shall not forget, Rudyard Kipling's famous poem, "The Recessional," has been set to music, and through Mrs. Agnes Heath, Acting Supervisor of Music in the Public Schools, copies of the poem will be transcribed on blackboards in every classroom in the city schools.

The poem has become a great favorite with the school children, and it was they who demanded that it be introduced in the schools.

DAWSON-SKAGUAY WIRE READY.

Telegraph Lines Built and Building in the Klondike.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Consul Dudley, at Vancouver, informs the State Department that the telegraph line from Skaguay to Dawson has been completed, and is now in operation. The nearest point to Skaguay reached by telegraph, adds the Consul, is Comax, British Columbia.

It is stated that arrangements will be made for steamers to call at Comax to deliver messages brought from Skaguay and on their north-bound trips for messages to be delivered at Skaguay. This places Dawson within about two and one-half days by telegraph of important United States points.

Mr. Dudley has also been informed that officers are at work surveying a line from Ashcroft, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, via Quesnelle, British Columbia, to Telegraph Creek, in the valley of the Stickleen River. As soon as the survey is completed it is expected that a telegraph line will be constructed. A branch line to Atlin, British Columbia, from Lake Bennett, will also soon be in operation.

TRIBUTE TO AMBASSADOR WHITE

Chicago Germans Start Movement to Give Him a Testimonial.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Chicago's German societies have started a movement the purpose of which is to show their appreciation of the successful efforts of Ambassador Andrew D. White to preserve the entente cordiale between this country and the German Government. All the German societies in the United States are expected to join in contributing money for the purpose of a present to Mr. White to cost not less than $3,000.

"Ambassador White has done more than any other man," said a representative German to-day, "to maintain the pleasant relations existing between the United States and Germany and some mark of recognition is due him from the former subjects of the Kaiser now residing in the United States."

TRAIN WRECK NEAR WHEELING.

Two Probably Fatally Hurt—Engineer Said to Have Forgotten Orders.

WHEELING, West Va., Oct. 11.—At Short Creek, nine miles above the city, today, a north-bound passenger train collided with a special from Pittsburg.

The special was bringing delegations from Western Pennsylvania to the Tri-State Encampment of the Uniform Rank of Knights of Pythias. Eight persons were seriously injured, two fatally. The special had orders to take siding at Short Creek, but the engineer on the special, it is said, forgot his instructions, and a minute later the two trains crashed together.

The seriously injured were: Reuben King of Steubenville, fireman, fracture of skull; will die. P. J. Walsh, of Midway, Penn., a passenger; paralyzed below the waist, may die. Abe Frankland of Pittsburg, passenger; left foot crushed. Engineer Pollock, of Dennison, Ohio; back of left hand crushed.

CHICAGO MAKES A RECORD.

The Movement of East-Bound Freight Reaches a High Point.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—A record was made last week in east-bound shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago and Cook County junction points. The total tonnage was 143,228, as compared with 48,234 for the same period a year ago.

Of the ten roads that carried last week's great business, the Fort Wayne, Lake Shore, and Baltimore and Ohio were the leaders, with 25,799 tons, 20,182 tons, and 19,801 tons, respectively. The statement follows:

Baltimore and Ohio, 19,801; Big Four, 6,486; Erie, 11,929; Grand Trunk, 11,671; Lake Shore, 20,182; Michigan Central, 11,279; Nickel Plate, 13,713; Panhandle, 11,944; Fort Wayne, 25,799; Wabash, 10,433.

By articles the movement was: Flour, 6,456 tons; grain, 118,418 tons; provisions, 18,354 tons.

For the week before last the total east-bound shipment of these articles amounted to 132,597 tons.

Government Gets Conscience Money.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The conscience money season has set in. United States Treasurer Roberts to-day received many letters. No reason is known for this general awakening of remorse on the part of peculators from the Government. The amounts received to-day were all small, but yesterday Mr. Roberts received the sum of $200 in one letter. The writer, who did not sign his name, said that the money had been stolen from the Government through the Commissary Department during the war of the rebellion.

An Excellent Vintage.

The Grape Product of 1893 in the champagne district of France is chronicled as being of a superlative degree of excellence.

The Champagnes of Moet & Chandon, White Seal and Brut Imperial, now being imported into the United States are of this celebrated vintage. Messieurs Moet & Chandon are the most extensive vineyard proprietors in the world, and their Champagnes are having a larger sale, and are of quality far superior to any other brand, being used almost exclusively at all ultra-fashionable functions.—Adv.

INVASION OF NATAL BY BOERS REPORTED

Rumored Advance on Ladysmith by Free State Troops.

A BRITISH GARRISON THERE

Reinforcements Arrived Tuesday, 6,000 Men at Dundee.

British Telegraph Censorship Just Established Prevents Receipt of Definite News from the Scene of War.

DURBAN, Oct. 11.—There are persistent rumors in Pietermaritzburg that a large body of Free State Boers have entered Natal. The rumor, however, lacks confirmation.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, Natal, says intense excitement prevails there owing to persistent reports that the Orange Free State troops have already crossed the border and are advancing on Ladysmith.

A later dispatch says the invaders entered Natal by the important Pass of Cundy Cleugh, thirty-seven miles southwest of Newcastle.

The military authorities in South Africa have instituted a censorship over all telegrams in order to prevent information regarding British movements from reaching the Boers.

It is not surprising that the Boers should have already crossed the border, as they would be entitled to do so in virtue of the notification contained in the last paragraph of the ultimatum and also of the British acknowledgment, which reached Pretoria so speedily as to justify a belief, amounting almost to certainty, that the war party in Great Britain was eagerly awaiting its chance, and, despite newspaper attempts to veil the real feeling, is in reality delighted that diplomacy has said its last word and that action can now proceed.

There will inevitably be a long period of suspense, together with a great deal of chafing at delay, as all indications go to show that Great Britain is so unprepared as to be compelled to remain on the defensive for some weeks. All the aggressiveness must come from the Boers.

It seems highly probable that the "tongue of Natal" as far as Newcastle will be in the hands of the Boers before many hours. From that point, however, in the event of a further advance, they would probably find British forces at Ladysmith and Dundee capable of repelling their attacks.

At Ladysmith the garrison, which has to guard against an onslaught from the Orange Free State, was reinforced yesterday by the Gordon Highlanders and a strong contingent of the Indian troops, and the authorities are now confident of their ability to protect the place in the event of an attempt to rush the position.

At Dundee there are about 6,000 men. This force ought to be sufficient to stem a Boer advance by way of Zululand, and to maintain the line of communication with the base at Pietermaritzburg, the headquarters of Gen. Sir George Stewart White.

On the Bechuanaland border the situation seems to give the Boers a temporary advantage. There is considerable anxiety in the districts of Vryburg and Mafeking, although it is hoped that the reinforcements recently dispatched there will be sufficient to protect the rich town of Kimberley.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 11.—The Boers are expected to occupy Newcastle, Natal, to-morrow morning, (Thursday.)

PIETERMARITZBURG, Natal, Oct. 10—(Delayed in transmission).—The Boers are rapidly reinforcing on the borders and becoming more warlike. A considerable section of the Sandspruit force has approached nearer the frontier, and another has approached nearer Utrecht.

It is announced that Gen. Prinsloo has been formally appointed Commandant General of the Orange Free State forces and has established headquarters at Albertina.

NEWCASTLE, Natal, Oct. 11.—No news has been received here as to the rumored advance of the Boers upon Charlestown, but a movement in the Boer camp is reported.

Right Hon. Harry Escombe, former Premier of Natal, intends to remain here.

The Free State border has been closed. Nearly all the inhabitants have left the town.

BRITISH AGENT MURDERED?

Rumored that Mr. Greene Was Assassinated at Pretoria—Discredited at Colonial Office.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—It is rumored that Conyingham Greene, the British Diplomatic Agent at Pretoria, has been assassinated

WHERE WAR OPERATIONS ARE IN PROGRESS.

Newcastle and Umvoti in Natal are both Boer centres and it had long been expected by the British Colonial Office that these places would be the objective points of the Transvaal and Orange Free State troops respectively. Along the line, west and east of Charlestown, is Sir George White with some 12,000 troops, while menacing the Transvaal from the southwest is Sir Redvers Buller, with from 30,000 to 35,000 men, whose line of advance is connected with two railroads. It has been reported that no attempt will be made by the British to force entrance into the Transvaal along the line from Newcastle to Volksrust, including Majuba Hill and Laing's Nek—the theatre of operations in 1881—but that the attack will be made south of this line, along the route from Border Siding to Klerksdorp, below Potchefsiroom, at which point it is the intention to seize the Pretoria-Klerksdorp Railway. At the same time a descent may be made from Tuli, which is in Rhodesia, on the right bank of the Limpopo. These are the two obvious lines of British attack, but there is another—from the east, with its base at Lorenzo Marques, the chief town of Delagoa, from which a line of railway runs directly to Pretoria, the Transvaal capital, a distance of 370 miles. The distance by rail of Pretoria from the other South African ports, which will form the British bases of supplies is as follows: Durban, 484 miles; East London, 665 miles; Port Elizabeth, 414 miles; and Cape Town, 1,013 miles.

Thus it will be seen that three distinct columns supplied by five lines of railway may move on Pretoria. It is expected that eventually the Boers will be obliged to fall back on their capital, where they will make their last stand. The capital is surrounded by mountain ranges, and access is only to be obtained through the "poorts", or defiles. Each poort is guarded by a fort placed in a commanding position.

It is said that the line of advance from Border Siding to Klerksdorp has been adopted rather than the "Jamieson route" to Krügersdorp, because while the latter is hilly and well defended in anticipation of just such an invasion, the former route passes through an entirely flat grass land practically free from such obstacles as rivers and hills.

In the last Transvaal war in 1881, even while the battle of Majuba Hill was being fought, British reinforcements were on the way to South Africa, and a most elaborate campaign was being prepared by the Colonial Office. It all came to nothing, however, when Mr. Gladstone caused an armistice to be declared. Military critics have declared that if "Gladstone had not stopped the war" the Transvaal would have been completely subjugated within three months after the Majuba Hill affair.

The battle of Majuba Hill was not conducted on a very large scale. The engagement was precipitated by the British commander, who desired to whip the Boers and end the war before the arrival of the troops that had been sent to reinforce him. On the night of Feb. 26, 1881, 600 British infantry set out for the summit of Majuba Hill. Four hundred men finally reached the summit, and were disposed in various positions about the rim of the mountain. The first shots were fired at 6 o'clock on the following morning, and the contest raged for several hours. In the final stages the main party of Boers crept up to within forty yards. The fighting ceased at 10 o'clock by the flight of the British, who left on the field, in killed and wounded, 280. The Boer loss was one killed and four wounded. The Boers have asserted that their force consisted of 400 riflemen; British reports place the number at 1,000.

No Confirmation in London.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A dispatch from Glencoe Camp, dated Wednesday noon, says the burghers are reported to be beyond the President's control, and hostilities are expected at any moment.

A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Ladysmith, dated Wednesday, alone among the specials received, declares that war has been begun by the Boers in Natal. The correspondent says:

"Free State burghers have seized a train at Harrismith which was the property of the Natal Government. Last night a mounted patrol was stoned by Boers. The men's orders were not to fire unless they were fired upon."

The other dispatches only represent that hostilities are imminent.

THE GATHERING OF TROOPS.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Preparations are being made at Southampton for the departure on Saturday of Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, and a great demonstration is anticipated. The Duke of Connaught, the Duke of York, Lord Lansdowne, Gen. Lord Wolseley, and Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood are expected to accompany him to Southampton from London.

It is announced that the fleet of transports conveying Gen. Buller's Army Corps will be escorted by warships, while further dispatch boats and gunboats will be sent to South African waters.

The Government has already expended £5,000,000 ($25,000,000) in naval and military preparations, the orders placed with contractors this week alone amounting to £600,000, ($3,000,000.) The authorities, anticipating a serious reduction in the output of the South African coal mines, have ordered 5,000 tons of English steam coal to be sent to the Cape for the use of the warships.

A telegram from Pretoria sent yesterday evening says that numerous Americans, Germans, Frenchmen, Swedes, Belgians, Norwegians, Danes, Italians, Dutchmen, Swiss, and Cape Afrikanders have gone to the border to fight for the Transvaal, although they are not burghers, while many British residents also have taken the oath of allegiance. The hope is expressed by many that war will yet be averted."

It is reported from Glasgow that the Allan Line steamship Siberian has been chartered to take 1,000 men and officers from Montreal to South Africa.

In shipping circles it is asserted that another half million tons of shipping will be required by the Government, and the owners are finding it difficult to maintain their regular trade services.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11.—The Government has chartered five more large steamers for the South African service.

OTTAWA, Oct. 11.—In response to intimations that the Canadian Government would furnish a military contingent for service in the Transvaal, a cablegram has been received from the War Office stating that the Imperial Government will accept "two units," or about 500 men, for such service. No officer higher than a Major is required, indicating that the contingent will be attached to an imperial corps.

VOLKSRUST, Transvaal, Oct. 11.—The entire first draft of the Transvaal and Free State Boers is now mobilized. The laager has been shifted to a better position for water and grazing.

The Generals, Commandants, and Field Cornets have inspected the various strategical positions on the border. A man, ostensibly coming from the Orange Free State, has been detained here owing to his suspicious actions.

PRETORIA, Oct. 11.—Some of the laagers are flying the Irish flag jointly with the flags of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. The Ambulance Corps has arrived.

The German detachment has posted a big gun on the Free State-Natal border in a position to aid Wakkerstroom. Five hundred burghers assisted in hauling the gun up a steep and almost inaccessible declivity.

Experiments have shown that an armored train can be pierced like tissue paper by Creusot guns.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Oct. 11.—Yesterday afternoon the Governor of Natal, Sir Walter Francis Healy-Hutchison, with Gen.

Educated first at Harrow, Conyngham Greene gained an open classical scholarship for Pembroke College, Oxford, in 1873. His career at the university was a brilliant one. He gained a first class in the 1874 moderations and passed the examination for bachelor of arts in 1877 with high honors. The same year he obtained a clerkship in the Foreign Office through family influence. His whole education was designed to fit him for a diplomatic career, many members of his mother's family having distinguished themselves at foreign Courts, and it was not long before Mr. Greene began to show exceptional abilities. That these were appreciated by his superiors was shown by his appointment in 1880, only three years after he entered the Foreign Office, as Acting Third Secretary at Athens.

In another three years he was

Sir George White and Gen. Symons, received a deputation of Outlanders, who offered to enroll 3,000 volunteers among the refugees. The authorities promised to assist the undertaking.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 11.—There is little fear of a successful Boer attack upon Cape Colony. It is believed that the garrison is well able to hold its own, and it is recalled that in 1881, when the British were standing on the defensive, they were almost invariably successful.

Advices from Bulawayo say that the Gwelo-Gwando Railway, in Rhodesia, continues uninterrupted.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 11.—The Colonial Government has received a cablegram from the British War Office declining with thanks the offer of the services of the Jamaica Militia in South Africa, but ordering the regular Jamaica Army Reserves to report immediately and to rejoin the colors on Oct. 14.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 11.—The British steamship Prah of the Elder, Demster & Company's Line, now under charter by the Admiralty, sailed for Cape Town at daylight this morning, with 671 mules for a cargo. Thirty men were employed to make the trip and feed and tend the animals while in transit.

CAPE COLONY DUTCH MAY RISE.

The Cabinet Must Resign or Be Dismissed by the Governor.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—An important South African firm in London has just received a dispatch from Cape Town saying that a revolution of the Dutch in Cape Colony is regarded as imminent.

The attitude which the Cape Colony Ministry will adopt on the actual outbreak of hostilities is much discussed here. Dispatches from Cape Town say that the Cabinet will resign, while there are persistent reports in London that Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Cape Colony, has already dismissed William P. Schreiner and his colleagues. It is evident that one or the other of these contingencies must occur, as the Governor and Commander in Chief must be in a position to carry out defensive measures without regard to possible obstruction on the part of an unsympathetic Cabinet.

NO DECLARATION OF WAR NEEDED.

Orange Free State Determined Time Limit on Transvaal Ultimatum.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Oct. 11.—The Orange Free State and Transvaal officials held a conference regarding the time limit of the Boer ultimatum. The Transvaal wanted to allow only twenty-four hours, but the Free State suggested a compromise on forty-eight hours, this view prevailing.

It is not believed here that any formal declaration of war will be made.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—So far as a declaration of war is concerned, the feeling in London is that the Transvaal Government will merely invite the British Diplomatic Agent, Conyngham Greene, to leave Pretoria on the expiration of the time limit of the ultimatum. Such an act would preclude the necessity of any further declaration. Certainly Great Britain will not declare war against what she considers a dependent State.

Actual hostilities therefore are expected to take the place of a formal declaration.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS SEVERED.

Transvaal Agent, on Leaving London, Discusses the War.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 11.—Conyngham Greene, the British Diplomatic Agent in the Transvaal, is expected to leave Pretoria this evening.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Montague White, Consul General of the South African Republic in London, closed the Consulate this afternoon and immediately left for the Continent. Before leaving he said:

"The expected has happened. I only hope the hellishness of this premeditated crushing out of a hardy republic is now apparent. Let me remind America that the onus of war lies not upon those who fire the first shot but upon those who compel it to be fired."

"Technically we have temporarily put ourselves in the attitude of an aggressor; but who would not have done so when he believed the existence of his country was at stake? I think we must look far ahead to see the consequences of this war. Instead of the pacification of South Africa, which is the alleged aim of England, we shall have perpetual unrest. These very people for whom England is now fighting will turn against her in time to come and protest against her rule as bitterly as they are now protesting against ours.

"For weeks I had seen England's determination to force a hostile issue, or rather Mr. Chamberlain's. I am sure he is the only member of the Cabinet whose mind was thoroughly made up throughout all the negotiations. What his intentions were is evident from the situation to-day. Had the franchise been the chief grievance, a five year proposition would certainly have been accepted. I have reason to believe that England enters upon her warlike course by no means a unit. Opposition to Mr. Chamberlain's policy exists to a greater extent than is generally conceived.

"Our evident desire to conciliate has been much appreciated, and our refusal to allow our household affairs to be administered by another nation has not excited genuine indignation here or in any quarter of the globe. However, Mr. Chamberlain has accomplished his purpose, and all hope is gone. I believe, nevertheless, that a considerable reversal in British opinion would be effected by any serious defeat, for most of those now supporting the Government are doing so with a light heart and on general principles, not stopping to count the cost of war."

Mr. White cited the Isandlwhana massacre as an instance of such a change in British opinion. He then went on to say:

"I suppose there can be only one ultimate result of the hostilities. As to the duration of the war, I am not able to venture even a guess. It seems to me a matter of the greatest uncertainty. I hear that Great Britain will not begin the wiping-out process until December. In the meantime we shall see what we shall see.

"I have received no special instructions or news from the Transvaal during the last forty-eight hours, and I expect none, having long ago received directions as to the course for me to take when matters reached this stage. I shall remain on the Continent, and if anything further can be done in the interest of my Government, I shall, of course endeavor to do it, though there seems nothing left but to fight it out to the bitter, unjust end."

Mr. White seemed much distressed over the rupture and evidently did not entertain the least hope of Boer success. He said the Transvaal Agency in Brussels would be continued as the European headquarters of the Government.

Mr. White's reference to the Isandlwhana massacre is an allusion to the attack made on Jan. 22, 1879, by some 15,000 Zulus upon the British camp at Isandula, or Isandlwhana, about ten miles from Rorke's Drift, on the Tugela. Five companies of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, with Col. Durnford, Lieut. Col. Pulleine, and other officers, were massacred, the British total loss being about 837. Two thousand Zulus are said to have been killed.

AMERICANS TO REPRESENT BRITAIN.

Consuls to Look After British Interests in the Transvaal.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Foreign Office confirms the report from Washington that Great Britain has asked the United States Government to empower the United States Consular authorities in the Transvaal to represent British interests there during the hostilities.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—It is practically settled that the United States will look after the interests of Great Britain in the Transvaal in the event of war. Mr. Tower, the British Charge d'Affaires, had another conference with Acting Secretary Hill at the State Department to-day, at which it is believed an understanding was reached that the United States would look after British interests in the Transvaal in the case of the withdrawal of the British representatives there.

The United States representatives in the Transvaal and also in the British Colony of Natal and Cape Colony, as well as the Consuls in the Free State, must give their first attention to the interests of American citizens. These are by no means inconsiderable in extent and value. There are no less than 1,000 American citizens in the Transvaal and Free State alone, representing in many cases great American manufacturing and exporting concerns, as well as being charged with supervision over the interests of American capitalists, who have invested in the gold and diamond fields to the extent of many millions of dollars.

FREE STATE'S LAST MESSAGE.

Explains Why the Transvaal Was Compelled to Arm.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Further particulars regarding the correspondence between President Steyn of the Orange Free State and Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner in South Africa, cabled from Bloemfontein, show that Sir Alfred Milner on Oct. 7 stated that the Imperial Government was reconsidering the situation in view of the grave fact that both the republics were on a war footing. In another dispatch he says:

"My object in all communications since Oct. 2 has been to leave nothing undone to prevent such action on the part of the Transvaal as is calculated to make a pacific solution finally impossible. I cannot, however, ask the Imperial Government for a pledge either regarding the disposition of troops in British territory in South Africa or their dispatch from other parts of the empire."

President Steyn replied: "The reasons for arming the Transvaal were the presence of an alien, hostile population in its midst which was always stirring up hatred and endeavoring, for political or financial reasons, to undermine the independence of the State. The Boers have never taken the offensive, not even after the Jameson raid, when the Transvaal was strongly armed and there were few British troops there.

"Regarding the Free State Army, it will be remembered that the Free State always lived at peace and in harmony with its neighbors, and has everything to lose and nothing to gain by a rupture. The burghers will certainly not be called out unless the Government is thoroughly convinced that the British troops on the borders of both States are a decided menace to the independence of the Transvaal, which the Free State is bound to assist."

LORD ROSEBERY'S POSITION.

The People Must Close Their Ranks and Leave Party Quarrels Aside.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Lord Rosebery, the former Premier and Liberal leader, has finally declared his position relative to the South African question. In a letter under to-day's date he says:

"I have maintained silence because I am loath to re-enter politics. To-day, however, I can speak without touching politics, for a situation has been created which is beyond party polemics. I think there is much in the last three years of our relations with the Government of the Transvaal to criticise, if not to condemn; but that is all over for the present. It is needless to discuss how we could best have attained our simple and reasonable object of rescuing our fellow-countrymen in the Transvaal from intolerable conditions of subjection and injustice, and of securing equal rights for the white races in South Africa; for an ultimatum has been addressed to Great Britain by the South African Republic, which is itself a declaration of war.

"In the face of this attack upon the nation the people will undoubtedly close their ranks and relegate party controversies to a more convenient season.

"There is one more word to be said. Without attempting to judge the policy which concluded a peace after the reverse at Majuba Hill, I am bound to state my profound conviction that there is no conceivable Government in this country which could repeat it."

A curious story is in circulation regarding Lord Rosebery's silence, unbroken until to-day. It is said that his real object was to lead President Krüger to believe that he and his followers might come to the assistance of the Transvaal, thus stiffening President Krüger's back to resist British demands. According to this explanation, Lord Rosebery's fear has been that President Krüger would yield, which, from his lordship's point of view, would have been undesirable, as he is fully convinced that the only road to permanent peace is the defeat of the Boers.

W. T. STEAD'S OPINION.

War Was Forced Upon Boers—Little Fighting Before Christmas.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—William T. Stead, editor of The Review of Reviews, in the course of an interview, said:

"I maintain that this war is being forced upon the Boers by men who have never forgiven Majuba Hill. In my opinion, owing to Great Britain's unpreparedness, hostilities during the next two months will resemble the international yacht race off Sandy Hook. As there cannot be any serious fighting during that period, hostilities will be as dull as yacht races without wind. We have plenty of time, therefore, to count the cost and to reckon up the guilt of a contemplated wholesale homicide in the Transvaal. Long before Christmas, I take it, the fool-fury of the jingoes will have evaporated."

DEMONSTRATIONS IN LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Lord Mayor, Sir John Voce Moore, has summoned a public meeting for 2 o'clock Friday afternoon at the Guildhall to express confidence in the South African policy of the Government.

There was an interesting scene on the floor of the Stock Exchange at 3:10 P. M. to-day, the time of the expiration of the period fixed in the Boer ultimatum. The brokers gathered and began singing "God Save the Queen" and "Rule Britannia." A large crowd outside took up the strains, and singing and cheering spread from point to point in the neighborhood until the whole district was alive with enthusiasm.

A similar demonstration occurred at the Baltic, one of the principal Produce Exchanges, where the Union Jack was unfurled from the ceiling, the members singing "Rule Britannia" and "God Save the Queen."

"Proof of the Pudding Is in the Eating."

It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. Thousands of people give the proof by telling of remarkable cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Rheumatism, and all other blood diseases and debility.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

Reports of Boer Outrages Denied.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 11.—In the course of a debate in the Cape House of Assembly last evening regarding the allegations of Boer maltreatment of refugees from the Transvaal, the Premier, W. P. Schreiner, implored the House not to believe the newspapers in this particular. "So far as I know," he said, "there is no truth in the statements that the Orange Free State Railway officials have committed brutal assaults upon refugee passengers, and the officials deny these statements."

Absent Burghers Must Return.

PRETORIA, Oct. 11.—The Official Gazette to-day contains a proclamation calling upon all burghers domiciled outside the republic without permission of the Government to present themselves forthwith to their respective commandants for service, failing which they will be punished by fines varying from £100 to £500, or by imprisonment and confiscation of property.

The Confiscation of Gold Mines.

PRETORIA, Oct. 11.—The Official Gazette to-day contains the confiscation law approved by the Volksraad Sept. 29, readopting the mining article in the gold law, eliminated last year, empowering the Government to confiscate the claims and mines belonging to persons convicted of treason or conspiracy against the State.

The Philomel Followed a French Ship.

LORENZO MARQUES, Oct. 11.—The British third-class cruiser Philomel has returned, after following the French steamer Entre Rios, Capt. Conan, from Havre Aug. 25, for South Africa. The cruiser found no ammunition on board. It is asserted that all French shipments were stopped when the German cargoes were seized.

Sir Alfred Milner's Proclamation.

CAPETOWN, Oct. 11.—Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner in South Africa, has issued a proclamation declaring all persons abetting the enemy in a state of war with Great Britain to be guilty of high treason.

Continental Sympathy for Boers.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Continental opinion, so far as it can be ascertained from to-day's dispatches, remains largely anti-British. Popular sympathy with the Boers is being shown in various ways in Germany, where, however, officialdom maintains an absolutely correct attitude. French opinion is well known. The boulevard papers are especially virulent in their attacks upon Great Britain since the ultimatum was announced, and they gleefully anticipate a long and difficult war.

Transvaal's Permits to Britons.

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 11.—The commission having the matter in charge is issuing very few permits to British subjects to remain here. In subscribing to the oath those who wish to remain undertake to behave in a calm, submissive manner, to remain obedient to the laws and authorities, and neither directly nor indirectly to do aught against the independence of the country or the people. The oath is not regarded as one of neutrality.

The Times Commends Rosebery.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Times, in an editorial article this morning, which in common with those of other papers, warmly welcomes Lord Rosebery's letter, refers to the Anti-British feeling abroad, which is very violently expressed in the French papers. The article says: "The outburst reminds us of that which greeted the Americans in their contest with Spain, and nothing more is needed to mark its bitterness and futility."

Natal Anti-Peace Demonstration.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A dispatch from Newcastle, Natal, says that at a meeting held there in the interest of peace a crowd of patriots invaded the hall, stormed the platform, and moved and carried a resolution to support the Government in the war. The police were called upon to restore order, and finally cleared the hall.

Natives Becoming Restless.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Oct. 11.—The Basutos are becoming restless and congregating on the borders.

KRUEGER THANKS AMERICANS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—The following cablegram was received to-night by The Chicago Tribune from President Krüger of the Transvaal Republic. The cablegram was sent in answer to a message from The Tribune, requesting a statement of the position of the Transvaal in the present crisis. In the cablegram which follows small words have been filled in in order to make smoother reading:

"PRETORIA, Oct. 11, 1899.—Through The Tribune we wish to thank our many American friends for sympathy in the present crisis of the republic. Last Monday we gave England forty-eight hours' notice within which to give assurance that the dispute will be settled by arbitration or other peaceful means. The notice expires at 5 to-day. The British Agent is recalled and war is certain.

"This is the fitting end of the British policy of force and fraud which has marked all South Africa with the blood of Afrikanders. We must now make South Africa free or the white man's grave.

"The republic's forces include all nationalities, among them a strong American corps, showing it is not a case of Boer against Uitlander, but all nations against the English. We have full faith in freedom and republicanism and in the righteousness which guides the destinies of nations.

"PRESIDENT KRUGER."

An answer of ten words from The Tribune to President Krüger giving the time of the receipt of the message in Chicago was prepaid—the people in Pretoria being evidently somewhat apprehensive that the message might not get through.

AN ELABORATE NEW PLAY.

To be Called "Broadway" and Produced at the New York—Otis Harlan to Appear in It.

Otis Harlan, who at present is appearing in "My Innocent Boy," at the Garrick Theatre, will terminate his engagement in this play on Saturday night, and the entire company will be disbanded. When the decision to break up the company was reached by Frank McKee, who produced the piece, George W. Lederer opened negotiations with Mr. Harlan, which resulted in the comedian signing a contract to appear in the new extravaganza "Broadway" that Mr. Lederer will produce at the New York Theatre some time about Thanksgiving Day. The production will be on the same elaborate lines as "The Man in the Moon." There will be nearly 200 persons in the company.

The book will be written by Louis Harrison and J. Cheever Goodwin, and the music will be composed by Reginald De Koven, Julian Edwards, and others. Sam Bernard, who at present is playing the leading comedy part in "The Man in the Moon," will be featured in this production and sent on a tour through the country.

JULIA MARLOWE'S SUCCESS.

Miss Julia Marlowe, who made her first appearance Tuesday night in Philadelphia at the Broad Street Theatre in Clyde Fitch's new play, "Barbara Frietchie," received an extraordinary ovation after the first act. In response to the persistent applause, she had appeared before the curtain no fewer than six times, and had retired to her dressing room when the audience demanded that she should make a speech. She at length complied, and delivered the first speech of her life.

Again she withdrew to change her costume for the next act, and again the audience insisted upon having her out. Charles Frohman had considerable difficulty in persuading her to appear again, but finally she threw a wrap over her shoulders and the act proceeded amid the enthusiastic plaudits of her admirers. The demonstration was repeated after every act.

INSANE WIDOW'S QUEER ACTION

Tried to Starve Herself and Four Children to Death, It Is Said.

Gerry Agent Pissaro yesterday asked Magistrate Hogan, in the Yorkville Police Court, to commit Mrs. Margaret Meister, a widow living at 137 Avenue A with four small children, to the Bellevue insane pavilion. He told the Magistrate a remarkable story in connection with the case.

About six weeks ago Undertaker Stolzenberg of 342 East Ninth Street was sitting in his shop when a man entered who appeared to be in the last stage of consumption, and announced that he had come to make arrangements for his funeral. He said that his name was Henry Meister and that he lived with an insane wife and his four children at 137 Avenue A.

His life was insured, he said, and he wanted the undertaker to call at his house every day and see if he was alive. If not, he wanted the undertaker to remove his body by force, if necessary, and bury it. He knew that when he died his wife would barricade the door, let his body decompose, let his children starve to death, and die herself from starvation. He left written instructions with the undertaker, and went away fully expecting to die shortly.

The undertaker sent, or went himself, to the flat daily for over a month, and finally Meister was found dead. He was buried in accordance with his instructions and the wife made no objection. But when the undertaker collected the life insurance money and deducted his bill she refused to accept the balance. She told Stolzenberg to go away from her and never show his face in the flat again.

The undertaker went back the second time and the door was barred. The little ones were locked inside, and they told the undertaker that they were imprisoned and starving. He took them food and talked with the tenants in the house about the case. They all believed that the mother intended to starve her two little boys and two little girls, the oldest of which is only seven years. The tenants who live above the Meister apartments let food down to the children by means of a piece of string.

Stolzenberg reported the case to the Gerry agent. Pissaro went to the place yesterday morning and took the woman out by force. She was committed to Bellevue for examination.

TWO BURGLARIES AT DURHAM.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 11.—A special dispatch from Durham, N. C., says that two daring burglaries were committed at the residences of Gen. Julian S. Carr and Judge R. W. Winston, in that city, last night. At Gen. Carr's the loss will amount to some $3,500 or $4,000. The burglar or burglars entered Gen. Carr's bedroom and stole a diamond stud from a shirt beside the bed on which he was sleeping. This diamond ornament was valued at $1,000, and was a registered stone. It was stolen during the World's Fair at Chicago, but was afterward recovered. A gold watch, valued at $500; another belonging to Mrs. Carr, valued at $700; a diamond scarf pin, a pair of gold cuff buttons set with diamonds, gold earrings, gold brooches, &c. were taken.

At the residence of Judge Winston two watches, two gold necklaces, two gold pins, and Mrs. Winston's jewel case were stolen. All of these were found this morning near a side gate in the back yard, where it is supposed they were dropped by the burglar in his flight.

SYMPATHY FOR THE BOERS

Opponents to Great Britain's Attitude Hold a Mass Meeting.

OVATION FOR BOURKE COCKRAN

Orator Interrupted in His Speech by Cheers and Hisses—English Flag Trampled Upon.

The Carnegie Hall mass meeting last night to express sympathy for the Boers in their struggle for independence was a notable one. The body of the hall was packed, as were the galleries. The box circle fas well occupied, and a few boxes were taken in the tier above. There were few women, however, among the main audience.

The speakers were ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck, who presided; W. Bourke Cockran, and Tunis G. Bergen. Ex-Congressman Thomas Fitch of Nevada was to have made a speech, but when it developed that Mr. Cockran was to take his place on the programme, he became disgruntled and refused to address the audience.

The enthusiasm during the meeting was great, the audience applauding at every opportunity and showing intense partisanship in favor of the Boers. Mingled with the applause and cheers were hisses and groans every time England was referred to by the speakers.

The enthusiasm reached high pitch when Mr. Cockran was introduced. He was first cheered personally, and then cheers were given for the cause he was espousing. Time and again as he made telling points he was interrupted by tumultuous applause that necessitated his stopping for several moments. Occasionally the vast audience rose and cheered.

Mr. Cockran was also interrupted by members of the audience in the galleries who propounded questions in the hope of breaking up his speech. Occasionally a wave of cat calls from English sympathizers would greet the orator, but at every interruption he always had a ready retort.

At one time at the mention of "Rule Britannia" a man tried to wave a small British flag in the front row of the upper gallery. He was instantly set upon, and the flag taken from him and trampled upon. During the incident the house was in an uproar, but the timely appearance of a number of policemen prevented a small-sized riot in the gallery in question.

At the end of the meeting a man in the rear of the hall, P. L. Hartnett, from County Limerick, with a few followers as a body guard, seized a Union Jack that was hoisted there, and in the twinkling of an eye it was torn to shreds. The police at this point interfered, and the men taking part in the disturbance were hustled out of the hall.

ON THE STAGE AND IN THE BOXES.

The centre of the back of the stage was decorated with an American flag. It was flanked by a Boer flag, brought from Pretoria, and a flag of the Orange Free State. The balconies were decorated with American and Boer colors.

Among those on the stage were Col. Joel B. Erhardt, Theodore Sutro, Theodore M. Banta, Josiah C Pumpelly, the Rev. Dr. E. Van Slyck, Lord Charlemont, Count C. Augustus Haviland, Josiah Van Wormer, John C. Cashman, A. A. Alling, the Rev. Fathers M. J. Phelan, James Prendergast, and P. H. J. Ryan of St. Cecilia's, Harry Walker, Father McFadden of Ireland, E. R. Johnes, Frederic W. Hinrichs, Kilian Van Rensselaer, G. J. Kollen of the Holland Society of Chicago, Gen. J. E. Duryee, the Rev. Dr. J. Elmendorf, the Rev. Hamilton Schuyler, Robert B. Roosevelt, District Attorney Gardiner, Gen. James R. O'Beirne, Gen. Charles F. Roe, John De Witt Warner, Recorder Goff, Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan, Augustin E. Costello, Justice Wauhope Lynn, Roderick J. Kennedy, John Cullen of Bridgeport, W. Temple Emmett, John J. Daly, W. K. O'Beirne, Charles Murphy of Ottawa, John J. Bealin, and D. J. Naughton.

Signatures were obtained from those on the stage to a petition to President McKinley asking him to offer the services of the United States in mediation between Great Britain and the republics of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

Among those who occupied boxes were Mr. and Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Cook, Miss Cook, the Rev. D. J. O'Sullivan, Frederick C. Leubuscher, Charles F. Naething, the Rev. Henry Frank, George Jeroloman, Miss Jeroloman, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Marble, Miss E. M. Mills, Israel Crane, Mrs. Augustus Van Wyck, William Van Wyck, Lucius L. Van Allen, Mrs. John Weeks, Miss Foster, J. Bayard Bogart, Gen. and Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Oviedo M. Bostwick, Mrs. Henrietta M. Bostwick, Mrs. J. Severs Blackstone, Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Fitch, Mr. and Mrs. John A. McCall, Thomas J. Commins, the Rev. R. B. Cushion, J. V. L. Pruyn, and Theodore M. Banta.

In the audience and on the stage were representatives of the Society Eendracht Maakt Macht, composed of natives of Holland; the Holland Society, and of the Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, members of the Society of Colonial Wars, of the Founders and Patriots of the War of 1812, of the Loyal Legion, of the Order of the Cincinnati, the Military Order of Foreign Wars, and of the Patria Club.

The meeting was called to order by the Secretary, George W. Van Siclen, who, in introducing the President, Augustus Van Wyck, said that the gathering was of Americans without regard to politics. He had been a Republican all his life, and he had the honor to introduce a Democrat who could claim as much.

JUDGE VAN WYCK'S SPEECH.

Judge Van Wyck, who was cordially greeted, said in part: "Down in Africa there is a little Dutch Republic born of that courage, sense of justice, and love of freedom which create the noble and heroic in history. Her national life and the liberties of her people are threatened without just cause, for it would be a war inspired by those in control of the diamond and gold fields, and such avarice endangers civilization and meets with the disapproval of the masses of every land and in none more than in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

"He who was declared by Bismarck to be the greatest natural statesman and diplomat of his time and by Gladstone to be the shrewdest politician of his continent, and who is called by his people by way of endearment Oom Paul (Uncle Paul) and has made Africa more famous than any one else since the days of Hannibal, asked a visiting American a few years ago if our people knew the history and wrongs of his people, expressing the desire that we should and the wish 'that the great Republic in America may become the greatest Nation on earth and that she may continue to act as the great peace Nation.' Krüger's appeal for American sympathy is 'the voice of the down-trodden, the weak, crying out against the strong.'

"It is a strange coincidence that the two great leaders of the Dutch in the struggle for liberty in all of its forms, William 'the Silent' in Holland and President Krüger in Africa, were not of Dutch ancestry, but of German origin. About the same time the Pilgrims sailed for Plymouth Rock a little band of Dutch sailed for Cape Colony, Africa, and afterward have been known as the Dutch Boers or farmers. They struggled with the savage and then with the English, and after, in the 1815 division of the world, Cape Colony was transferred by Holland to England, they, finally, to avoid oppression, trekked one thousand miles in the wilderness, until they crossed the River Vaal, the most sterile part of that continent, known as 'No Man's Land,' and disowned by the English.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

"They were in search of peace, the right to govern themselves, wrest a living from the ungrateful soil and live under the laws of their own making. This religious, domestic, industrious, and agricultural people had to struggle time and time again against the savage, but in the end made the Transvaal blossom. In 1854 England, finding nothing in this God-forsaken land worth her consideration, hauled down the British flag, acknowledging the absolute independence of the Boers.

"In the seventies the Kimberley diamond mines were discovered in the edge of the Orange Free State. England claimed them as purchased from a black chief and the Free States surrendered them. April 12, 1877, England seized the Transvaal and told the Boers to trek it again, but they were so surrounded they could move on no further, so they revolted, and on Dec. 16, 1880, issued a declaration of independence written by Oom Paul, a sentence of which I will read you: 'We declare before God, who knows the heart, and before the world, any one speaking of us as rebels is a slanderer; the people of the South African Republic have never been subjects to her Majesty and never will be.'

"On Jan. 28, 1881, they defeated the English at Laing's Nek. Feb. 26, 1881, they defeated the English at Majuba Hill. March 21, 1881, a treaty was entered into reserving to England a limited suzerainty. In 1884 another treaty was entered into in which the word suzerainty was dropped and absolute independence was granted except the Transvaal agreed not to make treaties with other neighboring countries, except the Orange Free State, without England's co-operation. Once again the Boers were happy. In 1885 the gold mines were discovered in the Transvaal, now producing one-third of the gold product of the world.

CECIL RHODES'S SCHEMES.

"Cecil Rhodes had made one big chartered trust of the Kimberley Mines, and, desiring to do the same with the Transvaal gold fields, inspired the Jameson invaders in their attempt to overthrow the Dutch Republic. They were defeated in 1896 at the battle of Doornkoop.

"Rhodes conceived a new scheme for the control of the Transvaal. The English Government demanded the enfranchisement of the miners and the use of the English language in the Volksraad, (Congress.) The refusal to surrender their country to the mining camps is the only cause of war that the history of the present controversy discloses. Their story presents two novelties—the demand of one nation upon another to enfranchise the former's citizens without requiring them to renounce their native allegiance—the first instance of bigamy in citizenship, and the generous act of sending the Jameson invaders to England to be tried there rather than in the courts of the invaded country, whose people might be suspected of unfairness.

"Cannot our Republic extend sympathy to her little sister republic and urge the British Empire to treat her justly without the slightest suspicion of ill-will on her part toward England? The new doctrine of diplomacy promulgated by the Peace Commission held at The Hague makes it America's duty to use her friendly offices to promote peace.

"Is it possible that the little republics of the world are to be excluded from the beneficence of this new international guide intended to stop or minimize war's cruelties? Let America's voice be raised in solemn warning to both nations against shedding human blood unnecessarily.

"Let England remember her debt to Holland for her greatest of Kings, William of Holland. Let Englishmen and Boers appeal to that faithful sentinel that nestles within the breast and gives alarm of approaching danger, keeping vigil over one's thoughts and deeds. Unseared and unperverted conscience can be safely followed as the touchstone of virtue.

"'Peace on earth and good-will to all men,' and an affectionate regard for the welfare of our Anglo-Saxon and Dutch kindred are the inspiration which uplifts the voice of America in favor of the command proclaimed from Mount Sinai, Love your fellow-man and shed not his blood.

The first burst of applause for President Van Wyck's address was to an allusion to Ireland. Cheers followed one to Oom Paul, Laing's Nek, and Majuba Hill. The mention of Cecil Rhodes brought a storm of hisses and groans.

OVATION FOR BOURKE COCKRAN.

Bourke Cockran received a tremendous ovation as he arose to address the meeting. He spoke for over an hour, and while the applause was cyclonic at times, there were a good many interruptions on the part of several hundred English sympathizers who occupied seats in the rear of the hall and galleries.

"If has been objected to this meeting," said Mr. Cockran, "that the United States has nothing to do with the affairs of South Africa. Whoever indulges in that criticism must have forgotten that with the closer relations between members of the human family, engendered by the growth of commerce and civilization, the preservation of peace throughout the world becomes a matter of importance to every civilized country.

"A war kindled in one part of the world may spread throughout the universe and endanger the whole of Christendom. The century's close of it—will be capped with a fitting climax if this the strongest nation in the world proclaims the principle that unjust war is an assault upon civilization, and at least every moral resource should be exhausted to prevent it

"It is now nearly a year since an American President proclaimed a doctrine which has linked his name with undying fame, the Monroe doctrine of preserving the peace and independence of this hemisphere. May we not hope that the closing year of the century will be made glorious by the proclamation of a new principle, capable of promoting the peace of the whole universe to the end of time, and which will be known as the McKinley doctrine? [Hisses and applause.]

"Before we undertake to condemn the conduct of England in South Africa it is necessary to understand the relations between the two contending nations. First, the Transvaal has been by the concession of everybody, so far as the internal affairs are concerned, proclaimed a free and independent State. It is equally true that it owes its independence to the grace or forbearance of nobody."

Mr. Cockran then spoke of the conventions of 1881 and 1884, declaring that England had wise and just statesmen in those days, and that eminent English authorities had recognized the independence of the Boers. He said Joseph Chamberlain had adopted the expression "paramountcy" to cover his own designs.

HISSES FOR CHAMBERLAIN.

At the mention of Joseph Chamberlain's name the hisses and groans from the audience sounded in such volume that the speaker had to cease talking for fully a minute. When quiet reigned he rebuked the audience, saying: "We are here to reason, not to shout and riot. Don't put out those persons who are interrupting the proceedings. They ought to be cherished as fit subjects of the sentiment they express. They swagger in the presence of women, like Jameson's raiders. I am quite sure they would cry in the presence of men.

"If paramountcy means anything it means sovereignty. Every demand can be made under it. If Great Britain is the sovereign power, then the Transvaal must be the vassal power. But every great English statesman has recognized its independence, including the Duke of Devonshire. They say that no designs are harbored against its integrity. If this is not so, then the Englishmen are a set of perjurers." [Applause.]

Mr. Cockran then spoke of England's rights as regards the making of treaties by the Boers, and continuing, said: "The United States has as much right to intervene to prevent aggression and preserve peace as England has for the gratification of greed and the spoliation of territory. Is there anything in the administration of the Transvaal which offends the sense of civilized man? [Cries of 'No' and 'Yes.'] If there is anything objectionable now, it existed in 1884, when England admitted that State to the family of nations. [Great cheering and hisses.]

"These interruptions are of immense value. They indicate the kind of people who are at the head of the movement which throws a dark cloud over the civilization of the century. They are ruffians in finance and ruffians in everything. They sing 'Rule Britannia' and attempt to drown discussion in riot and disorder."

At this point an enthusiastic Englishman in one of the galleries, by constantly interrupting the speaker, attempted to wave a British flag. He was immediately set upon by two neighbors, who tore the flag from his hands and trampled upon it. For fully two minutes the meeting was in an uproar, the audience yelling with seemingly one voice to put the intruder out. The appearance of a number of policemen in the vicinity of the disturber had a quieting effect and order was restored and Mr. Cockran resumed his speech.

"It may be said that the laws are illiberal," continued Mr. Cockran. "Perhaps they are. It is true that Jews and Catholics are excluded from public office, but it is equally true that in England a Catholic cannot hold office. [A Voice. "What was Lord Ripon?"] Perhaps that when these burghers discover that the Jew and Catholic are their warmest sympathizers, while their assailants belong to their own religion, they may be converted to more liberal views. I would rather convert a man by precept and example than by killing him.

"The best proof that the Transvaal protects life and property is found in the fact that both labor and capital are eager to seek its territory. A Government that can sustain such industrial importance is an agency of civilization, and can get along without the blessings of the English Government as shown, for instance, in Ireland."

Mr. Cockran read some statistics from an English manual in which it appeared that the Outlander population was about 35,000 and the Boer population about 150,000. A man in the gallery disputed this assertion, and Mr. Cockran quietly said that he would be the last person in the world to regard authority.

The man again broke out, and Mr. Cockran said that the figures were intended for American men to consider and English readers to puzzle over. Mr. Cockran showed that one mining company, which earned £420,000 a year and divided £97,000 in profits, paid the Government for all its privileges £1,891. He also quoted a number of similar instances.

"How about dynamite?" shouted a man in the rear of the hall.

"My friend in the gallery wants to know how about dynamite. Well, I will read about that, only I am sorry that some of it is not underneath that individual." [Laughter and great applause.]

It appeared that the Transvaal miners had to pay 85s. to the Government for dynamite, and in the Kimberley Mines 60s. were charged. Mr. Cockran contended that considering the distance from the sea, the cost was less in the Transvaal than in any British portion of South Africa.

PROMISE OF INTERVENTION.

Mr. Cockran then spoke about taxation, and was interrupted by a voice from the gallery with "How about taxation without representation?" He said: "If the man who just interrupted me is taxed in this city I'll venture to say he has no representation, [laughter and applause increasing in volume as the apparent drive at Tammany was appreciated by the audience, which, however, was not what the speaker meant, as he concluded the sentence with] for it is inconceivable that such a rowdy could be an American citizen."

"The ostensible reasons assigned for Chamberlain's policy," he continued, "are so inadequate that we are compelled to look for the real reason elsewhere. Why is it that the peace of the world is endangered in such a flimsy pretence? The answer is in the tongue of every Englishman, but it suggests such recklessness, such heedless moral depravity, that I would not undertake to formulate it. Let an Englishman answer it, and it proclaims the infamy of their Government.

The speaker eulogized President Krüger, who was cheered. Then he said that it had been said by the British Foreign Office that because England gave us her good offices we were able to whip Spain.

"If that is so," said Mr. Cockran, "then we ought to take the arch at Madison Square down and set it up in Piccadilly or Downing Street and take the wreath from Admiral Dewey's head and set it on that of Joseph Chamberlain. [Cheers.]

"It has been said that while the President of the United States sympathizes with the Transvaal, yet he loves England too well to remonstrate. If this be so, then he is ready to connive at oppression. But this is not so. I believe that before many days have passed this country will intervene. [Cheers and cries of "No!"]

"I promise you that intervention of an effective kind will come. The United States happens to have a question with Great Britain about the Alaskan boundary. The day that England engages in an unjust war, that day our claims will be advanced with all our force and power. I promise you that will be intervention in its most effective form."

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

When Mr. Cockran retired three-quarters of the audience left. This resolution, drafted by Judge Van Hoesen, was adopted, but opposition to it was evinced by several nays:

That the moderation of the people of the South African Republic under the grevious provocation of the Jameson raid affords conclusive evidence that no appeal to reason will be unheeded by them, and that fair and even liberal terms can be obtained from them if the life of their nation be not endangered. In the hope that the horrors of war may be averted from the homes of a simple pastoral people whose history appeals to the sympathies and commands the respect of a large part of the civilized world, we respectfully ask the Government of the United States to use its good offices with the Government of Great Britain and the Government of the South African Republic, in the interest of peace, and within the lines prescribed by the late convention at The Hague, to do its utmost to prevent conflict between these two nations now arrayed against each other, and to bring about an adjustment conformable to justice and the law of nations.

Another resolution adopted and against which a few negative votes were given was one offered by James Gustavus Whiteley of Baltimore: "That this meeting is of the opinion that Great Britain does not possess any right of intervention in the internal affairs of the South African Republic, either by treaty or by international law. That the South African Republic has shown a proper and commendable willingness to grant reasonable privileges, and that therefore it is the duty of Great Britain to either accept the offered reforms or to leave the whole matter to a court of arbitration."

A copy of the resolution will be transmitted to the Government of the United States, to the Government of Great Britain,

TAMMANY TICKET NAMED

George C. Barrett and James A. O'Gorman for Supreme Court.

NO DISSATISFACTION EVIDENT

Judges Fitzsimons and Conlan Renominated—A. C. Thomas for Surrogate—The Platform Adopted.

Tammany Hall held its County Convention in the wigwam in Fourteenth Street last night and placed the following ticket in nomination:

For Justices of the Supreme Court—GEORGE C. BARRETT* and JAMES A. O'GORMAN.
For Judges of the City Court—JAMES M. FITZSIMONS* and LEWIS J. CONLAN.*
For Surrogate—ABNER C. THOMAS.
For Judge of the Court of General Sessions—WARREN W. FOSTER.
For Sheriff—WILLIAM F. GRELL.
*Renominated.

The convention was not called together until nearly an hour after the time set, because of a meeting of the Executive Committee, at which the slate was finally approved. Richard Croker attended this meeting, but he withdrew before it adjourned, so that he could take part in the deliberations of the State Democratic Committee, which was in session at the Hoffman House.

When the members of the Executive Committee entered the convention hall they found it completely filled with delegates and "rooters" for the various candidates whose names had been mentioned for the several offices. In some manner the general tenor of the ticket became known to those in the hall, and if there were any dissatisfaction with the list as decided by Mr Croker and the other party leaders it was well concealed.

Ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen, as Chairman of the General Committee, called the meeting to order, and named Charles H. Knox, President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, as temporary Chairman of the convention. Senator Bernard F. Martin nominated John T. Oakley, Vice Chairman of the Council, as Secretary.

MR. KNOX MADE CHAIRMAN.

The Chairman told the delegates that during roll call, which began at once, each man should rise and state his preference for temporary Chairman, and then Mr. Oakley proceeded to call the roll, a by no means easy task, as there were several hundred delegates. Although no one was responded to his name in any way, the Chairman announced that inasmuch as a majority of the delegates had indicated their preference for Charles H. Knox for temporary Chairman, Mr. Knox had been duly selected.

Mr. Knox advised the delegates to proceed with their deliberations calmly and dispassionately to the end that a strong ticket might be named. Of course every one knew that the deliberations of the convention had been discounted by the Executive Committee meeting, but not a smile was cracked when the Chairman gave this advice.

"The next business is the selection of a temporary Secretary," said Mr. Knox, as he crashed the gavel against the desk.

Senator Martin jumped to his feet and corrected the Chairman, saying, "I think the next business is that you be sworn as temporary Chairman."

"Oh," said Mr. Knox.

Mr. Knox was duly sworn, and then Mr. Oakley was elected temporary Secretary. Both officers were made permanent a moment later, and the convention settled down to business.

Senator Thomas F. Grady, who throughout acted as master of ceremonies, arose and shouted from the junction.

"Judge Grady," said Mr. Knox in recognizing the Senator, who smiled blandly as he noticed the stop and then handed up a resolution providing for the naming of a Committee on Platform and Resolutions. The resolution was carried, and the committee withdrew to deliberate upon resolutions which had already been prepared. In the interim the convention took a recess of fifteen minutes, in which the delegates discussed the ticket and congratulated themselves on having forced the Republican managers to place Justice Barrett's name on that ticket.

Over in the southwest corner of the room, however, there was no jubilation, and but little of discussion of the slate. In that corner sat John C. Sheehan and the delegates from the Ninth District, in solitary grandeur. Few of the leaders and none of the understrappers called on the former leader of Tammany Hall, but, for all that, Mr. Sheehan appeared to be almost as cheerful as if he were in attendance at his own funeral. Not once throughout the evening was his voice heard, and whenever the districts were called one of his lieutenants answered in his stead.

THE PLATFORM READ.

At the conclusion of the recess the Committee on Platform entered the hall, and Senator Grady, who had been selected as its Chairman, ascended the rostrum and began reading the enunciation of Tammany's principles. The closest of attention was paid to the reading of the platform, which, however, awakened but little enthusiasm until the planks condemnatory of the Astoria gas grab, the Mazet committee, and the civil service laws were read.

Then the temper of the assemblage were loosened and the defiant yells which greeted these denunciatory planks showed how keenly Tammany feels on those subjects. The civil service plank, particularly, provoked applause, and incidentally it revealed the authorship of the entire document, as it was practically a reiteration of the "short talk" made by Senator Grady at Tammany's Fourth of July celebration. The language was almost identical, and it is no breach of confidence, probably, to stamp Mr. Grady as the architect of the platform.

The platform started off, as recent Tammany platforms always have, with a reference to the reform administration, which it characterized as "wasteful and hypocritical." The present administration, it said, has for its chief concern the "convenience, well-being, and protection of our citizens." Under the head of "The McCullagh Law," the platform declared that the special election law is "an example of the depths of Republican partisan depravity and desperation." "The unequal, unjust, and oppressive system of equalization of State taxes as administered by the partisan State Equalization Board" was denounced as a discrimination against the city to the enrichment of Republican localities in the State.

Of the franchise tax law the platform said: "We condemn the franchise tax law enacted at the special sessions of the Legislature as a sham and an iniquity. The laudable purpose of the original bill to secure the fair taxation of public franchises having been sacrificed to erect another Republican political taxing engine, the power of assessment was taken from local officials and transferred to the State Board of Tax Commissioners a partisan body against whose unjust discriminations in behalf of political favorites the city is utterly without redress."

CIVIL SERVICE LAW SCORED.

Concerning the civil service laws, the platform had this to say: "We are opposed to the civil service law which makes the technical knowledge to be acquired only in colleges and universities the chief requisite for public employment. We believe the Jeffersonian requirements of honesty, intelligence, and devotion to the Constitution, the only necessary qualification for the enjoyment by the people of their own offices."

Then came planks denouncing the Raines law and trusts and one favoring the municipal ownership and control of public franchises. Under the latter head, the framers of the platform paid their respects to the Astoria Gas bill and Assemblyman Mazet and his committee in these words:

"We applaud the unanimity and honesty with which the Democratic representatives in the Senate and Assembly opposed the Astoria gas grab, fathered by Assemblyman Mazet under Republican dictation. Nor does it detract from the public service rendered by the Democratic Senators and members of Assembly that, in revenge for the defeat of this corrupt and high-handed scheme, there was appointed the partisan committee, with the disgruntled Mazet at its head, whose ignorant and insulting methods have been a reproach to common decency."

The usual sop was thrown to organized labor, and then the platform committed the party to the building without delay of the rapid transit system "between the Battery and the northern boundaries of the Borough of the Bronx."

In advocating public improvements, the platform pledged the party to the construction of good roads, bicycle paths, improved pavements, open-air playgrounds, small parks, pier gardens, public baths, and lavatories, and expressed itself as favoring all measures wisely designed for the prompt and substantial improvement of the entire water front of the city.

The platform was adopted with a hurrah, and then, on motion of John F. Carroll, the convention proceeded to nominations. E. G. Whittaker placed in nomination the name of Justice George C. Barrett as the head of the ticket, while the delegates yelled themselves hoarse in expressing their appreciation. J. Lindsay Gordon seconded the nomination in a fervid speech, and then the convention adopted the nomination.

ENTHUSIASM FOR O'GORMAN.

District Attorney Gardiner, addressing the delegates as "dear friends of the unterrified Democracy of Tammany Hall, to which my father and my grandfather were members," named James A. O'Gorman for the Supreme Bench. The name of Judge O'Gorman was received with even more enthusiasm than was that of Justice Barrett, and after ex-Senator Thomas C. O'Sullivan had seconded it, the nomination was formally made.

For Judges of the City Court T. C. T. Crain nominated Judge James M. Fitzsimons, and Congressman William Sulzer named Lewis J. Conlan. The latter nomination was seconded by John M. Quinn, who, in his speech, prophesied a Democratic National victory next year "under some intrepid leader." This covert allusion to the late candidate for President led an inebriated individual in the front part of the hall to propose "three cheers for William Jennings Bryan." Before the cheers could be given the Chairman rapped for order, and the inebriated man was squelched and handed over to the police.

Register Isaac Fromme named Abner C. Thomas for Surrogate, and claimed the election of the ticket by 50,000 majority. Abraham Levy presented the name of Warren W. Foster for Judge of the Court of General Sessions, and Charities Commissioner John W. Keller named William F. Grell for Sheriff. All these nominations were made effective by vote of the convention.

A committee consisting of John F. Carroll, Daniel F. McMahon, George W. Plunkitt, Patrick Keenan, and August Moebus was appointed to fill vacancies, and committees on notification and a ratification meeting were selected, after which the convention adjourned.

CAREERS OF THE CANDIDATES.

Justice George C. Barrett is about completing the twenty-eighth year of his occupancy of the Supreme Court bench. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1838, his father being an Episcopalian minister. He removed with his father to Canada when he was six years old, and for eight years, during which time his father was a missionary among the Oneida Indians, he lived in the Dominion. The family came to New York in 1853, and Justice Barrett was educated in Columbia Grammar School and Columbia College. He was elected Civil Justice in 1863, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1867. In 1869 he resigned, and in 1871 he was elected to the Supreme Bench and was re-elected in 1885.

James A. O'Gorman is thirty-nine years old and was born in this city. He was educated at the College of the City of New York and the University Law School. For the last six years he has been a Justice of the Tenth District Municipal Court. He is a member of a number of Catholic organizations and of the Democratic Club.

James M. Fitzsimons is a native of New York, where he was born forty-one years ago. He is a graduate of Columbia Law School. He was at one time a member of the Board of Aldermen, and was appointed to the City Court by Gov. Hill on Feb. 21, 1890, to fill a vacancy. He was re-elected six years ago.

Lewis J. Conlan, who is serving his second term as a Judge of the City Court, is forty-seven years old. He was born in Oneida County, and was admitted to the bar in Oswego. He was a member of the Assembly for the Fourteenth District in 1886.

Abner C. Thomas was born in Brooklyn in 1844. He was graduated from the Polytechnic College in Philadelphia and came to this city in 1866, since which time he has practiced law. He was identified with the Henry George movement in 1880, but later he joined Tammany Hall, in which he has been prominent for several years.

Warren W. Foster, the candidate for Judge of the Court of General Sessions, was born at Riverhead, Suffolk County, in 1859. He is a lawyer, having received his education at Dartmouth and the Law School of Columbia College. He is at present a member of the Change of Grade Damage Commission and one of the secretaries of Tammany Hall. He also served as Secretary of the Executive Committee in charge of the reception to Admiral Dewey.

William F. Grell was born in Kiel, Germany, in 1852, and came to this city in 1870. He has been the collector for a brewery for a number of years, and on Jan. 1, 1898, was appointed as a Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments. He has been very active in politics, and is believed to have much influence among the German residents of the city.

COFFEY SCORES McLAUGHLIN.

Senator's Reported Scheme to Knife the Democratic Ticket If Gray Remains Candidate for Register.

The belief obtained in Democratic circles in Brooklyn last night that Senator Michael J. Coffey had Hugh McLaughlin "on the hip" in the fight over the nomination of J. Morissey Gray for Register. It came to light last evening that the leader of the Red Hook democracy had evolved a scheme for avenging himself on the Willoughby Street contingent for nominating Gray against his wishes, which is calculated to seriously injure the chances for success of the entire Democratic county ticket. Mr. McLaughlin and his lieutenants are said to be so much concerned over this movement on the part of Senator Coffey that Gray will be asked by them to withdraw.

Senator Coffey's scheme developed last night at the convention in the Ninth Assembly District, of which he is the leader. When the Democratic Assembly and Aldermanic Conventions were held last Saturday night, the Ninth was the only district in the borough which failed to name candidates and indorse the county ticket. The convention was adjourned until last night, and it was threatened that if Gray were not withdrawn no Democratic candidates for Assemblyman and Alderman would be named in the Ninth District. Last night, however, Senator Coffey's real plans became evident. Instead of failing to choose candidates, the convention promptly renominated Assemblyman J. J. Cain and Alderman Frank Hennessy.

It was general gossip at the convention that Senator Coffey had made a deal with the Republicans of the district, whereby their candidates for Assemblyman and Alderman would be withdrawn and Cain and Hennessy indorsed. With the names of Cain and Hennessy on the Republican ticket, the Coffey Democrats in the district could cast that ticket without any cutting, and so, while helping to elect the Republican county ticket, would at the same time be voting for their own candidates for Assemblyman and Alderman.

That wind of Coffey's scheme to knife the ticket had reached Willoughby Street was evident yesterday afternoon by the hurried gathering of the leaders at the auction room. There was a long conference behind closed doors at which the situation in the Ninth District was discussed and plans for getting Senator Coffey into line talked over.

The convention in the Ninth District last night again failed to indorse the county ticket.

WASHINGTON DEMOCRATS SPLIT.

Bolting Faction Chooses a Second Candidate to Succeed Lawrence Gardner.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—There was trouble last night at the third meeting of the Democratic Central Committee of the District of Columbia called to select a successor to the late Lawrence Gardner. Two persons were chosen, James L. Norris by the regular meeting and William Holmead by a bolting faction. The bolters were dissatisfied with a decision of the Chairman which recognized the proxies who had at previous meetings represented certain members. The principals themselves were present at the meeting last night, but the Chairman held that it was simply a recess meeting, and the proxies were allowed to vote. The contest will be taken to the National Committee for settlement.

Queens Democratic Nominations.

The Judicial District Convention of the Democrats of the First District of Queens was held in the Democratic Clubhouse at 13 Davis Street, Long Island City, last night. Thomas C. Kadien of Long Island City was nominated. Judge Kadien is nominated to succeed himself, he having been appointed by Mayor Van Wyck. In the Second District the Democrats nominated William Rasquin of Flushing, the present Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply for Queens Borough.

Richmond Magistracy Candidates.

The Republicans of Richmond Borough last night nominated Albert E. Hadlock, at present private secretary to President Cromwell, for City Magistrate in the First District of the borough and Wallace L. Loos in the Second District.

Twentieth District Democrats.

At the convention of the Democrats of the Twentieth Assembly District, held last night, Harry Honeck was nominated for Assemblyman, and Thomas F. Woods was renominated for Alderman.

There Is a Difference in Beers.

But there is no difference in Anheuser-Busch's BUDWEISER. It is always the same. More of this superb brew has been consumed by the American public than any other brands.—Adv.

REPUBLICANS FOR FUSION

County Convention Nominates Barrett and Anti-Tammany Ticket.

INDORSES COMMITTEE'S WORK

Only Two Votes Against the Acceptance of the City Club's Choice—Mr. Quigg's Speech.

The Republican County Convention, in adjourned session at the Murray Hill Lyceum last night, nominated the ticket suggested by the anti-Tammany conference held at the City Club, with George C. Barrett substituted for George C. Holt as a candidate for the Supreme Court. This makes the Republican ticket consist of three Democrats, two Labor men, and two Republicans, as follows:

For Justices of the Supreme Court—GEORGE C. BARRETT (Dem.) and JOSEPH F. DALY (Dem.)
For Surrogate—JAMES M. VARNUM (Rep.)
For Judge of the Court of General Sessions—JAMES A. BLANCHARD (Rep.)
For Justices of the City Court—SAMUEL SEABURY (Ind. Labor) and HERMAN C. KUDLICH (Dem.)
For Sheriff—WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN (Ind. Labor.)

This ticket was decided upon at a caucus of the Republican leaders held during the afternoon, which was itself preceded by a conference between the committee named by the City Club on Tuesday night and the committee of the County Convention. This conference took place at the office of Everett P. Wheeler, and the arguments presented there by the City Club committee prevailed.

At the request of Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg, presiding, the report of the Committee of Ten appointed at last week's meeting of the convention to confer with the City Club and other anti-Tammany organizations, was presented verbally by Lemuel E. Quigg.

Mr. Quigg said that the committee had gone into the conference at the City Club agreed that it was essential to the best interests of New York City that a union be brought about of all parties, all factions, and all good citizens against Tammany Hall, and determined to bring back to the convention a ticket, no matter how constituted politically, that would effect such result.

"Controversies of an unexpected nature arose," said Mr. Quigg. "The delegation of the club by whose invitation we were present differed with the delegation from the Citizens' Union and your delegation on the nomination of Justices. It appeared that there was no hope of an agreement. Finally a vote was taken on which your delegation reported in these words: 'Out of deference to the judgment of the delegation of the City Club and the desire and hope of completing a ticket, this delegation votes yea,' that being in accord with the attitude of the City Club delegation. On that point our delegation was divided. But we were a unit that it was our duty to agree with the independent sentiment of the city so far as it was represented there.

"When the committee of the City Club made its report, the club dissented from the action of its delegation, and another committee was appointed, which presented to us the very reverse of the proposition with which the first delegation had confronted us. With the same purpose in view—the achieving of a result that would bring to us the support of all independents and of organized labor now arrayed against Tammany Hall—your delegation subordinated party interests, subordinated personal ambitions, and agreed with that committee as it had agreed with the other.

"We bring you to-night not a Republican ticket. We bring you a ticket composed of honest Americans, citizens of New York, all of whom are agreed that this city must be redeemed from its base thraldom to Tammany Hall. As Republicans we have only two places out of seven. Your delegation asks you to indorse that ticket to-night unanimously. It asks you to make the first drive at this horrid Gorgon of Tammany Hall. If we are not successful in this campaign, and you continue to constitute your County Committee as at present, it will come back to you next year with the same request. We mean that this campaign shall be continued against Tammany Hall until it and all it represents has been buried forever."

There was loud and long applause as Mr. Quigg concluded. When it ceased, ex-Justice William N. Cohen took the stand to place Justice Barrett in nomination.

Mr. Cohen recited the two previous nominations of Justice Barrett by the Republican Party and asked what he had done since to deprive him of its indorsement. He told of how Justice Barrett had sent "Boodle Aldermen" to jail, how he had convicted the ballot-box stuffers in Divver's district in the Maynard campaign, and how he had written the decision on the Rapid Transit act which annihilated Tammany's debt-limit argument against underground road.

"Justice Barrett is not the choice of Tammany Hall," declared Mr. Cohen, "not of its rank and file, and not, I believe, of its leaders. Why? Justice Barrett is a gentleman—that is enough. By reason of the lesson of last year Tammany Hall may renominate him as a blind, but they do not want him."

As Mr. Cohen concluded with a reference to Justice Barrett as "a gentleman, a steadfast friend, a literary artist, and an honorable and upright Judge," there was sporadic, not general, applause.

The Chairman was on the point of putting a motion that the Secretary cast the vote of the convention for Justice Barrett, when a man pushed his way from the rear of the hall, and, advancing down the middle aisle, shouted excitedly, "I object. My name is Miller, John Miller, of the Seventh. I object to that!"

"You haven't been recognized!" cried the Chairman, hammering with his gavel.

"I will be recognized," blurted out Miller, still rushing up the aisle as if he expected to snatch the gavel from the Chairman's hands. He finally sat down on the front seat while the motion for the Secretary to cast the convention's vote was put and carried. Then he got up and retired indignantly, exclaiming:

"Well, I'm not going to run conventions this way, there's no use in coming to them. I expected every delegate would have a chance to cast his vote."

All this time the convention was in an uproar, which was only quieted when, on Mr. Quigg's suggestion, the roll was called by districts and the leaders announced the vote of each. It broke out again when the Seventh was called, and Mr. Miller wanted to explain his vote. He was not allowed to do so at that point, but in the midst of great confusion and the efforts of the Chairman to call him to order, he cried in loud tones:

"I vote against that traitor of Tammany Hall, George C. Barrett."

The only other vote against Justice Barrett was cast by William A. Gedney of the Fifth District. The result was: For Barrett, 218; against, 2.

All of the other candidates, as named above, were nominated unanimously.

In presenting the name of William J. O'Brien for Sheriff, Gen. Anson G. McCook paid a tribute to Mr. Quigg's "dignity, judgment, and discretion" as displayed in the recent conferences, and declared that to him, more than any other man, was the agreement due. This provoked a demonstration in Mr. Quigg's favor, which reached the proportions of an ovation.

A committee of fifteen to prepare an address in behalf of the ticket was appointed as follows: John Proctor Clarke, John Ford, Charles S. Davidson, James E. March, Charles Elmore Smith, Francis J. Worcester, Orrin C. Frost, Otto A. Rosalsky, Charles Stewart Smith, Elias Goodman, E. W. Bloomingdale, Gherardi Davis, C. N. Bovee, Jr., C. W. Bowen, and George W. Wanmaker.

Lemuel E. Quigg, Alexander T. Mason, F. Norton Goddard, Charles Stewart Smith, Anson G. McCook, W. H. Ten Eyck, and Charles H. Murray were appointed a committee to fill vacancies.

CITIZENS' UNION'S ATTITUDE.

Indorses Principle of Untrammeled Judiciary, but Is Against Fusion.

The Citizens' Union has adopted fully the principles upon which the City Club called its conference of all anti-Tammany organizations. At the meeting of the committee Tuesday the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union approves the principle "that candidates for judicial offices, named by various nominating conventions and bodies of New York, be pledged to make no political contribution, directly or indirectly, to any person or organization, to pay no political assessment of any kind, and, if elected, to dispense judicial patronage without regard to any political influence."

Resolved, That we recommend to our Assembly District Committees that all legislative candidates to be nominated or supported by the Citizens' Union shall be pledged, if elected, to favor legislation designed to prevent the payment of political assessments or contributions by candidates for judicial office.

The words that are quoted in the first resolution are taken from the resolution of the City Club. Beyond the recognition of these principles the Citizens' Union will not go. Its leaders have steadfastly refused to confer with any of the political organizations. The convention it has called for Saturday night will limit its action to indorsing for judicial and county offices the men selected from the different tickets that have been put in the field within the last few days.

AN ASSEMBLY NOMINATION.

Republican Choice in 33d District Thomas H. McCracken.

At an adjourned meeting of the Republican Convention of the Thirty-third District, held last night, Thomas H. McCracken was nominated for the Assembly. Mr. McCracken is also the Independent Labor nominee.

The nomination of a Republican Assemblyman in the Fourteenth still hangs fire. The convention met last night and adjourned again to this evening.

The Republican Aldermanic Convention of the Sixth District was also postponed last night until to-morrow night.

Mayor Sutherland Wins.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Mayor Leslie Sutherland won a big victory at the primaries to-night. Mayor Sutherland has been a follower of James Irving Burns and Surrogate Henry Silkman, but for some reason Silkman and Burns opposed the renomination of Mayor Sutherland. The fights at the polls to-night were warm for a time, but the Silkman-Burns men soon found they were being snowed under. The count showed this to be the case, as Sutherland is renominated by a vote of about three to one. The result will have a bearing on the County Convention to-morrow.

The Indianapolis Election.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 11.—At midnight the complete official returns from thirteen of the fifteen wards in the city indicate that Mayor Taggart, Democrat, is re-elected by 530 majority, and the City Clerk, Police Justice, and Councilmen at Large, all Democrats, by about 300. There is but little talk now of a contest by the Republicans.

Assembly Nominations.

MONROE COUNTY.—Second District—Adolph J. Rodenbeck, Republican; renominated. Third District—Richard Gardiner, Republican; renominated.
WAYNE COUNTY.—Frederick W. Griffith, Republican; Myron C. Taylor, Democrat.
NASSAU COUNTY.—Edward M. Townsend, Democrat.
ULSTER COUNTY.—First District—William J. Taylor, Prohibitionist. Second District—John R. Hunt, Prohibitionist.
PUTNAM COUNTY.—W. W. Everett, Republican.

HUDSON COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

The Nominations for Assembly—Leon Abbett a Candidate.

The Democratic conventions for the nomination of county and Assembly candidates in Hudson County were held last night. There was only one contest, that for the Assembly candidate in the West Hudson District, where Edward J. Rice and Thomas Whalen were named. The County Executive Committee indorsed Mr. Rice and so assured his success. The full ticket named is as follows:

For Sheriff—CARL H. RUEMPLER.
For County Clerk—MAURICE J. STACK.
For Register—JAMES C. CLARKE.
For Assemblymen—Jersey City: TIMOTHY J. CARROLL, MAURICE MARKS, JAMES J. MURPHY, GEORGE L. TENNANT, JOHN H. VOLLERS, and P. ANTHONY BROCK.
Hoboken: LEON ABBETT and JOHN J. FALLON.
North Hudson—J. EMIL WALSCHEID.
West Hudson—EDWARD J. RICE.
Bayonne: ALLAN BENNY.
For Coroner—JOHN GSCHWINDT.

TO RESCUE MR. MAZET.

Gov. Roosevelt to Address Mass Meeting in His District.

Gov. Roosevelt is coming to the rescue of Assemblyman Mazet. The first mass meeting to ratify the ticket nominated by the Republican County Convention last night will be held in Mr. Mazet's district, at Durland's Riding Academy, Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, next Thursday night, and the Governor has promised to be there and make a speech.

The Republican leaders recognize that the fight for Mr. Mazet's reelection is the most serious contest they have on their hands, and they are preparing to concentrate as much strength as possible for his support. The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Chairman of the Municipal Government Committee of the City Club, will speak from the same platform with the Governor, and there will be addresses by other prominent Republicans.

MARTIN ENGEL CELEBRATES.

A Parade of His Association in the Eighth Assembly District Follows an Outing.

Amid a continuous blaze of red fire, whizzing of rockets and squibs, banging of crackers, waving of flags, and flashing of searchlights, and to the lively music of two bands, the Martin Engel Association paraded the Eighth Assembly District last night after its annual outing to College Point. More fireworks were burned on the lower east side, and there was scarcely less enthusiasm there, than on illumination night during the Dewey celebration. This section of the town was literally painted red.

The association, headed by Martin Engel, Senator "Dry Dollar" Sullivan, Assemblyman Timothy P. Sullivan, and other east side luminaries, started for College Point on the steamboat Mohawk from the foot of Clinton Street, about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Stewart M. Brice was the guest of honor. Invitations had also been extended to James J. Corbett, "Kid" McCoy, John L. Sullivan, and other fistic champions; also, after considerable opposition, to Chief of Police Devery and several Police Captains.

It was argued that their presence would lend dignity to the occasion. They did not put in an appearance, but the dignity of the day was saved by the conduct of the members of the association themselves. The edict had gone forth that white starched shirt and collar, with neckties, were de rigeur, and that none would be allowed to take part in the trip who failed to wear them.

Several hundred men went to College Point, where athletic sports were indulged in, and returned at 8 o'clock. The big procession was then formed. Policemen led the way. After them came the first band and the first many banner of the district. Two searchlights were used.

For two hours the procession paraded the Eighth Assembly District at the quick march. It disbanded at 10:15 P. M. in front of the Association rooms at Ludlow and Grand Streets, and a large number of the members then made their way by cable car and train to Tammany Hall.

ARRIVAL OF THE OCEANIC.

The White Star Line's big steamship Oceanic came in yesterday on her second voyage from Liverpool and Queenstown. She brought 622 cabin passengers and 908 steerage passengers. She had moderate weather during most of her voyage, but encountered something of a blow on Monday. She covered a course of 2,782 nautical miles at an average speed of 19.20 knots, her daily runs being 459, 487, 484, 450, 486, and 416 to Sandy Hook lightship, which she reached at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, having been 6 days and 40 minutes from Daunt's Rock, off Queenstown. One fireman, William Walker, died during the voyage.

The Oceanic was compelled to anchor on account of the fog off the bar, and she did not start to come up to the city until 1 o'clock. Among her passengers were A. Ballin, President of the Hamburg-American Line, and Capt. L. Meyer, Marine Superintendent of the same line; also Edwin Blumenthal and Herr Schwartz, officers of the North German Lloyd Line, who came on the Oceanic to observe the vessel, and are here to arrange for the proposed improvements to their respective companies' piers at this port.

Mrs. John W. Mackay, who comes here for a six weeks' visit, was met at the pier by her husband and her son Clarence and his wife. With Mrs. Mackay as passengers were Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Duer, the parents of young Mrs. Mackay. Mrs. Mackay went to her son's home, at Westbury, L. I.

Col. J. C. Dalton, connected with the British War Office, arrived en route to Bermuda, where he is to be married. He declined to discuss Transvaal affairs. Major J. Eustace Jameson, M. P., another passenger, was met at the pier by David Barrie, Sir Thomas Lipton's agent. He is to be a guest of Sir Thomas. He was perhaps the one man in the city who was glad that all of the races thus far had been flukes. He expressed himself as being delighted, at least, that he would have an opportunity now of seeing all of the cup races.

Richard A. McCurdy, who returned on the Oceanic with Mrs. McCurdy, said that he had been abroad three months, and had given no attention to insurance while away.

Suicide of a Woman Stenographer.

Mary Handibode, a stenographer employed by the Jones Construction Company, Fourteenth Street and University Place, committed suicide Tuesday night or early yesterday morning in her room, at 111 West Sixteenth Street, by drinking wood alcohol. She was found dead on her bed by her landlady yesterday evening. A number of letters were found in the woman's room signed by Percy Walton of the Rex Mineral Water Company.

WAR OVER SCHOOL REPORT

Superintendent Maxwell's First Message Denied Publication.

ATTACKED BROOKLYN SYSTEM

Sharp Discussion in the Central Board of Education and Vote Against Mr. Maxwell Nearly Unanimous.

There was a remarkable scene at yesterday's meeting of the Central Board of Education. City Superintendent William H. Maxwell presented his first annual report, and the board by a nearly unanimous vote declined to permit its publication until the Committee on School System had an opportunity to answer the sharp criticisms which Superintendent Maxwell's report makes upon the local committee system of Brooklyn.

"The Borough of Brooklyn," says the report, "is permitted by the charter to retain for the present its local committee system of appointing, transferring, and promoting Principals and teachers. This exception to the general method of nominating teachers, which is to prevail throughout the city, it provided for by the following sentence, found in Section 1,103 of the charter, 'The system or mode of nomination in this section provided for shall not be held to deprive any School Board that has been a Board of Education of the right to appoint, to promote, and to transfer Principals, teachers, and other members of the teaching staff without such nomination in any borough in which at the time this takes effect said Board of Education enjoys such right of appointment without nominations by Superintendents until the same shall have been adopted by the School Board of such borough.' The last clause of this sentence enables the School Board of Brooklyn to get rid, by a simple resolution, of a system of appointing and promoting teachers that has retarded progress ever since the Brooklyn city school system was established. It is hardly necessary for me to say that I have known local committees that did excellent work in the case of individual schools; but in the main the effect of the system has been injurious. There are certain characteristics of the system which appear on the surface that must condemn it in the eyes of thinking men. Some of these characteristics are as follows:

THE SYSTEM'S DEMERITS.

"First. The young women who are licensed to teach in the Borough of Brooklyn are compelled to visit the places of business and residences of members of the School Board to sue for appointment, and to bring political and other pressure on the members to secure places. Under this system a young woman who is without friends or influence, no matter what her attainments may be, usually receives an appointment, if at all, only after her inferiors, who have 'influence,' have been provided for. The counter proposition, which I submit, is that teachers should be nominated in the order of their standing on the eligible list, and that every teacher licensed should have an equal chance for appointment. I submit that, after a teacher has given up several of the best years of her life to the work of preparation for the teaching profession, and has successfully passed all required tests, she has a moral right to an opportunity to demonstrate what she can do without being subjected to the ignominy of suing for an appointment, and without being compelled to resort to the tricks of the lowest grade of politician.

"Second. The same unseemly and unprofessional devices that are often required to secure appointment are not seldom employed to secure promotion. The result is that many principals and teachers have been promoted to places for which they are ill-adapted, or wholly unfit, to the great injury of the cause of education in Brooklyn.

"Third. The local committee system has driven many of the best men that ever sat in the Brooklyn Board to resign or refuse reappointment because they felt they had not the expert knowledge necessary to select teachers for particular positions and because the continuous importunity of teachers and their friends for appointment and promotion was utterly distasteful to them.

"Fourth. Under the local committee system it is almost impossible to bring about the transfer of Principals and teachers from school to school when such transfer is necessary for the good of the system, because each local committee has supreme control of its own school, and there is no central power clothed with authority to transfer a teacher from one school to another.

"Fifth. The system is deprived of the inestimable advantage of having experts in educational work assign each teacher to that work for which he or she is best qualified. By some local committees the Principals of schools are consulted as to the assignment of teachers to classes, but as a rule this is not so.

"It will be argued, perhaps, that, notwithstanding the local committee system, great progress has been made during the last few years in the Brooklyn schools. The statement is undoubtedly true. I can myself testify, however, that every step of that progress was retarded and that much progress was prevented by the local committee system.

A REMEDY PROVIDED.

"The charter provides the Brooklyn School Board with the opportunity to rid the Brooklyn schools of the incubus of the local committee system by passing a simple resolution. Shall not the resolution be passed?"

Commissioner Robertson, who is President of the Brooklyn School Board, objected to the publication of the report until the Committee of School System had a chance to refute its alleged misstatements. Superintendent Maxwell said the charter provided for such an annual report with such plans and suggestions as the Superintendent deems expedient. The motion to refer it before publication to the committee was evidently for the purpose of censorship. He claimed that the highest courts sustained him in his position. The board, he said, had no right to charge a single syllable of his report.

Commissioner Dresser said that Brooklyn had fought hard and long for the local committee system. While Mr. Maxwell had the right to condemn that system his action would meet with universal condemnation.

Commissioner O'Brien said there was no question as to Mr. Maxwell's right to criticise, but if any member thought injustice was done to the board, that the board should refuse to have that report printed. The only member voting against suppression of the report until after reference of it to the committee was Commissioner Swanstrom.

In his comparison of the school statistics of the various boroughs, Superintendent Maxwell says: "It thus appears that, in proportion to the population, the enrollment of children in the public schools is growing more than twice as rapidly in Queens as in Richmond, and three times as rapidly as in Manhattan and the Bronx, while the lowest percentage of increase was in Manhattan and the Bronx. . . . These facts clearly indicate that in the smaller boroughs attendance in the public schools is much more general than in the two larger boroughs. As clearly do they indicate that in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn there is immediate need both for an increase in school accommodations and for a more systematic and vigorous enforcement of the compulsory education law."

As to supervising officers the report says: "It thus appears that Brooklyn and Richmond are much more lavish in the appointment of supervising officers than are Manhattan and Queens. In my judgment the number of supervising officers might well be reduced in all boroughs until there would be one for every fifteen teachers."

DEFENDS LICENSE SYSTEM.

Superintendent Maxwell defends the much-disputed head of department and No. 2 licenses as follows: "The justification of a graded system of licenses is twofold: First, it enables the appointing powers to select for promotion to places of trust and higher emolument those teachers who have shown the energy and enthusiasm to fit themselves for the higher grades of work; and, second, it stimulates thousands of teachers who would otherwise sink into a dull routine to professional study and self-culture."

As to eligible lists, he says:

"I strongly recommend that vacancies be filled by selecting teachers from the eligible lists strictly in the order of merit, and that each eligible list be exhausted before any selections are made from the list next in chronological order. Such an arrangement would remove the appointment of teachers absolutely from political or other alien influence, and would be a constant incentive to applicans for teachers' licenses to put forth their best efforts in preparation."

Other subjects treated of at length in the report are high schools and high-school licenses, organization and courses of study in elementary schools, kindergartens, evening schools, special schools for defective children, truant schools, medical officers, vacation schools, playgrounds, school libraries, free public libraries, and the Ahearn law.

The Central Board at its meeting yesterday directed City Superintendent Maxwell and the various Borough Superintendents to make adequate preparations for a school display at the Paris Exhibition. Ten thousand dollars is to be expended in mounting and preparing the exhibits. After a long argument a resolution directing Borough Superintendents to do certain things in regard to libraries was amended to meet Commissioner Burke's plea in behalf of local autonomy and home rule.

WANTS MARRIAGE ANNULLED.

Musician Bernard Says His Actress Wife Had Another Husband Living When He Wedded Her.

An action for annulment of marriage was brought before Justice Gildersleeve in the Supreme Court yesterday by Michael Brown Bernard, a musician at Tony Pastor's, against his wife, Mary Agnes Bernard, an actress, whose stage name is May Morning. Bernard alleged that when she married him she had another husband living from whom she had not secured a divorce. He testified that he married the defendant on Feb. 25, 1897, at St. George's Church, in this city. Recently he learned that she had been married four years previously to a man named Bender, who was still living, and from whom she had not secured a divorce.

The Rev. Father James E. Bobier, the rector of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Charles Borromeo, in Brooklyn, produced the records of his church, which showed that Mary Agnes Convery was married to Stephen Bender by the Rev. Maurice Fitzgerald, the former rector, on June 18, 1893.

A. H. Hummel, counsel for Mr. Bernard, then put the records of both marriages in evidence, and called the defendant to the stand.

Mrs. Bernard testified that she was married to Bender when she was only fifteen years old. She lived with Bender for six months, when they separated because he was unable to support her and she had to earn her own living. A child of the marriage was born after her husband left her, which is still living. Mrs. Bernard then told how she married Bernard, and said she now had a baby seven months old as the result of her second marriage. She admitted that before her second marriage she had heard friends of Bender's say that he was living.

Justice Gildersleeve reserved his decision.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Threatening, with light southerly winds.

Cloudy weather prevailed generally over the United States, except from Kansas over the West Gulf States, and local rains have occurred throughout the cloudy area, except in New England and the extreme North Pacific Coast. In Montana and the region to the northward snow and freezing temperature is reported. The temperature was unusually high for the season in Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Texas, a maximum of 90 degrees being noted at Dodge City, Oklahoma, and Abilene. The temperature was high over the Atlantic Coast States and the Northern Rocky Mountain region, and was low in an area which extends from the North Pacific Coast over the Middle Rocky Mountain region, and thence to the Lower Missouri Valley. The weather will continue unsettled, with local rains, over the northern half of the country, and in the Middle and

The Wanamaker Store.

Women's Jackets and Capes

EVERYTHING that you have said in commendation of our Costumes is true of the Jackets and Capes and Wraps.

Large collections, immense choice, original ideas, and that never-forgotten exclusiveness that marks our styles in general.

Power shows in the prices, or in the ratio between price and grade. Taste and judgment show in the selection. Twenty years' experience shows in the qualities. The combined result is shown in your appreciation.

If we couldn't give you a better jacket at Wanamaker's than the price would buy you almost anywhere else, we would be doing less than our duty by you. If we didn't show you things here that you could not find anywhere else, we would be doing an injustice to our own possibilities.

Jackets, $8.75 to $75 Golf Capes, $5.50 to $35
Capes, $5.50 to $200 Opera Wraps, $28 to $115
Newmarkets and Automobiles, $18 to $225

The prices tell little except the range in which you may exercise your own choice.

The Golf Capes deserve a word to themselves. Nothing so comfortable and practical has been given to women to wear since the days of the shawl. The demand has swept the American sources of supply clean. We are getting most of ours from Berlin on cable order;—beautiful garments, too. There's a greater variety in them than the American makers can give. We have the American makes also; at no time has our stock been small, and at no time has it been greater than now. American makes, $5.50 fo $15. Imported, $17 to $35.

Jardinieres and Plants

The season for the selling of growing plants here is inaugurated with a very interesting event. A sale of them begins this morning. Latanias, Aricas, rubber plants and various ferns. The price of these plants regularly is $1.25 each. Take your choice of any plant in this entire lot, *together with a jardiniere*, at that price. The plants are all fresh and sturdy, the jardinieres of good quality and attractively decorated. $1.25 for both.

This is also made the occasion for a jardiniere and pedestal sale. Splendid goods at one-half and two-thirds prices. Among them:

$10—Jardinieres and Pedestals, 31 in. high; English Majolica; 11-in. jardiniere; a good value at $15.
$10—Jardiniere and Tabourette, 25 in. high; American porcelain; decorated pattern with stippled gold; 10-in. jardiniere; value $15.
$12—Jardiniere and Pedestal; Austrian Majolica; 34 in. high; 10-in. jardiniere; value $17.50.
$15—Jardiniere and Tabourette, 29 in. high; American porcelain; solid colors; red, blue and green; gold stippled; jar handled; 10 in. in diameter.
$17.50—Jardiniere and Pedestal, 34 in. high; American porcelain, in Royal Worcester finish; beautifully decorated; reduced from $25.
$60—Jardiniere and Pedestal, 56 in. high; beautifully decorated; reduced from $100.
50c.—American Porcelain Jardinieres, 7 in. in diameter; flower decoration and tinted; heavily gilt; reduced from $1.

The Analysis of an Impression

Did you ever stop to think of the effect on your own mind when, on entering a business office, a reading-room, or a home library, you see displayed within easy reach the ten massive volumes of The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia and Atlas ?

It was illustrated forcibly the other day when the confidential clerk of a large business firm who had called to investigate the standing and general character of a prospective customer, reported on returning that the party was out but the appearance of the office was favorable; the clerks quietly busy, "and there was a set of 'The Century' at the side of the chief's desk."

The possession of these ten volumes is a mark of quality—the insignia of modern progress—for their presence means an appreciation of the value of correctness and of time.

You can own a set at half price—through the Wanamaker Century Club—let us send you particulars and specimen pages—a postal or a call at the store will bring them to you.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

AMHERST'S NEW PRESIDENT.

In His Inaugural Address Mr. Harris Says English Is the Proper Study in an English Democracy.

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 11.—President George Harris was formally inaugurated as the head of Amherst College to-day in the presence of a large audience, including Trustees, Faculty, alumni, students, and friends of the college.

The procession to College Hall was headed by President Harris and the Rev. E. Winchester Donald, rector of Trinity Church, Boston, representing the Board of Trustees; Dr. Edward Hitchcock, who has been the Acting President of the college for a year, and Prof. Egbert C. Smyth of Andover Theological Seminary.

The exercises opened with a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Smyth, followed by the singing of "Hail, Alma Mater," by the college Glee Club. The Rev. E. Winchester Donald made the address in behalf of the Trustees, at the close of which he presented the charter, seal, and keys of the college to President Harris.

This was followed by President Harris's address. He spoke on "The Man of Letters in a Democracy," and said in part:

"The function of cultivated men in the modern state determines the aims and methods of their education. Every question of the college concerning choice of studies, modes of instruction, physical culture, and religious life must be answered in view of the function of the man of letters in a democracy. He is not always successful in finding his place, nor, indeed, in finding any place among the people. Yet no man is capable of sustaining greater obligation to the State than the man of letters. Democracy is the one socialism, which is not paternalism, but is self-government by which free individuals so regulate society—that is, regulate themselves—that each may have the utmost freedom that is compatible with the freedom of other individuals in attaining the values of personal and social life.

"I need not say that democracy has not yet in any State fully secured its object, but the social ideal of democracy is the divine order of humanity, and it is the duty of every one to promote that ideal, by criticism, by reform, by eternal vigilance, by intelligent voting, by active influence, by fraternity, above all and through all by acting his own part as the righteous citizen in the free state, making the most and the best of himself, making his pursuit contribute the actual into the ideal republic. Surely democracy, if this view of it is correct, is roomy enough, we hope, for the man of letters.

"All teachers agree that education is for discipline, and that discipline is for citizenship—that is, for life and service—in a democracy. Discipline is the power of gaining knowledge, and that power can be trained only by actual investigation and acquisition. Granting that culture is the primary object of education, it does not follow that there is only one kind of discipline, as the classical—that the ancient languages and mathematics are the only regimen for making the man of letters. When study of them degenerates into mere language drill, and when thousands, in fact, never get beyond that, or cannot read a passage at sight, the value of such study is not obvious. The best literature of the world is written in the English language. The study of English so that students may enjoy its treasures and may cultivate a correct style of writing is the first requisite of a liberal education, is an indispensable means of culture, and is the most admirable training for the man of letters who is to take his place in an English democracy.

"I believe that the classical and mathematical education without the modern is inferior to the modern without the classical. My judgment is formed from the point of view of the man of letters in a democracy. The classical training alone does not fit him for his rightful place in the world, while modern literatures, history, science, and economics do train him for service in the Republic.

"We might also dwell upon the indirect as well as the direct service of men of culture, as deeded to prevent the dominance of an aristocracy of wealth. The very presence of a large body of men of culture is a silent corrective of plutocracy. Culture stands above and stands against the vulgar materialism of covetousness, again demagogy in politics, against cant and sentimentalism in religion. The men of culture, living up to their standards, speaking correct English, promoting education and religion, are enough to save any Sodom in which they dwell from its coarseness and vulgarity."

After the exercises in the hall President and Mrs. Harris gave a reception at their home, which was attended by several hundred people. Among the college Presidents in attendance at to-day's exercises were C. W. Eliot of Harvard, Arthur T. Hadley of Yale, Seth Low of Columbia, W. J. Tucker of Dartmouth, Franklin Carter of Williams, William F. Warren of Boston University, L. Clark Seelye of Smith, Miss Caroline Hazard of Wellesley, and Mrs. Elizabeth S. Mead of Mount Holyoke.

CLERGY DISCUSS NEWSPAPERS.

Sunday Question Also a Leading Topic at the Protestant Episcopal Congress in St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 11.—The general topic at to-night's session of the Protestant Episcopal Church Conference was "The Bearing of the Newspaper on Intellectual and Moral Life."

The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, one of the speakers, in the course of his address said:

"Looking at the newspaper as it exists to-day in our American society, we find that it is a power which is both bad and good. It is a sword that cuts both ways. It has its noble qualities and the ignoble defects of its qualities, which are at times exceedingly ignoble, disgustingly ignoble, whose influence upon the moral and intellectual life is altogether bad. Even when it is not ignobly sensational, still it is sensational. It is not only a mixed diet that it gives us, but a highly seasoned diet, a highly stimulating diet, or perhaps it would be a more conventional use of the adjective to say a highly stimulating potion.

"And stimulants are good; they have their place and use; but it is not good to live on them, or to such an extent at least as to destroy or impair the appetite for more substantial things, more nourishing and wholesome. And that is what it seems to me a great many people are doing to-day with reference to the newspaper. They have acquired what may be called the 'newspaper habit,' which, like other stimulating habits, the tobacco habit, or the alcohol habit, is apt to grow and harden into a very tyrannical habit. So with the 'newspaper habit,' the stimulating newspaper habit, which seems to have so fixed itself upon some people to-day that, while there is a literature of the best and purest sort around them on every hand, within their easy reach, it is not sufficiently stimulating for them to take and read.

"The fault in that case, however, is not with the newspaper; the fault is with the people who so exclusively or excessively use it that they have lost their taste for anything but the newspaper. It is not the newspaper, but the 'newspaper habit' that does the hurt. Looking for, living in, and feeding on sensations is not the kind of process that contributes most effectually to moral growth and advancement. The greatest moral Teacher that the world has ever seen—to claim for Him nothing else or nothing more than that—did not lift up His voice or cry aloud on the streets; and when the people asked Him for wonders and for signs, He told them in reply that 'no signs should be given' them. And the people who live to-day by wonders and by signs, by the stimulating signs and wonders such as it is the business of the newspaper to give them, and who have so acquired the newspaper habit that they cannot live without them, cannot hope to appreciate the beauty and the truth of that greatest moral picture which has ever been portrayed on the canvas of human life.

"And yet, however bad the sensational habit of the newspaper may be, one thing is worse, and that is the tendency to try to overcome the sluggish moral and spiritual sense by adopting in the pulpit that same sensational method which has helped to produce it, for that would be to exaggerate the very thing which it deprecates, and in trying thus to remove the barrier it would only build it bigger.

"Let me then in a sentence sum up what I have said: Take the best newspapers, and take them in moderation."

In his speech the Rev. Cameron Mann said: "The experiment of an 'endowed newspaper' is well worth trying. It seems to me no more absurd than an endowed university. If such a paper does arise and is successful, it will have a host of followers.

"In the meantime we must content ourselves by remembering that things are better than they were; that the newspaper on the whole advocates morality, failing in this mainly by our own fault; and, finally, that we and they being such as we are, we shall best promote our moral and intellectual life by leaving nine-tenths of the contents of our daily paper unread."

In the course of his remarks the Rev. Flavel S. Luther said:

"The newspaper does much besides opening and keeping open the mind of the average citizen. We complain of their intrusion into private affairs. Generally these private affairs ought to be intrude into. Our modern civilization is so complex that individual privacy, whether we like it or not, must be restricted to a narrower range than in the time of our fathers. Most of us have been more than once held back from folly in word and deed by the sure knowledge that 'it would get into the papers.'

"What a list we might make of the successful attacks of papers upon public and private abuses. What has so opened the eyes of our people to the vileness of our divorce system as recent newspaper revelations in one special instance? Of course newspapers frequently go wrong. They circulate lying scandals, they ruin by false witness. But I think the balance is on the side of decency and good morals. The papers talk of crime not more than does what is called good literature."

The Sunday question was the topic at the morning session. The Rev. Campbell Fair, D. D., of Omaha, and the Rev. Henry Tattlock of Ann Arbor, Mich., opened the discussion with formal papers.

Dr. Fair, responding to his own question as to what prevents Sunday from being observed as it should be, said one of the reasons is the Sunday newspaper. "I have no objection," he said, "to a Sunday newspaper printed on Saturday and circulated and read on Monday."

In conclusion, among suggestions for the right keeping of the day, Dr. Fair urged the following Jewish precepts: "Whatever can be done on the day before or deferred until the day after ought not to be done on the Sabbath."

The Rev. Mr. Tattlock, during his address, said that the Sunday question does not arouse any difficulty as to why or how it should be kept, but the dilemma now confronting the Church is "whether for long we are to have any Sunday to keep at all."

Sunday as an institution, he said, is being attacked by greed, pleasure, and irreligion, and he advised a thorough organization of the philanthropists and churchmen of all religions and denominations to make a crusade for the proper observance of the Sabbath.

Further discussion was taken up by the Rev. Beverly E. Warner of New Orleans, who said the observance of Sunday should not be urged as necessary from a religious standpoint, but only for the reason for which the day was created, to be a day of rest. Its observance, he said, should be enforced as a matter of law to give the people a rest, which they require and will not take. In closing he said:

"The Sabbath is a rest day, and was handed over to man for his growth and knowledge and expansion and increase in all things that go to make up the strength and glory of mankind. But it was not and is not a fetich before which men are to fall down, nor a mechanical precept to keep."

This afternoon the delegates were given a trolley car ride.

SUES HIS FORMER FRIEND.

Frederick W. Ludmann, a printer of Whitehall Street, has through his counsel, Frank A. Acer, begun in the Supreme Court a suit for $25,000 for slander against Miss Maud Hewitt of 108 West Eighty-sixth Street. Mr. Acer said yesterday that about two years ago Ludmann and Miss Hewitt were great friends and kept company, and then for some reason or other he ceased his visits and their friendship came to an end.

The discontinuance of Ludmann's attentions offended his quondam flame, and ever since, says Mr. Acer, she has been persecuting him in every conceivable manner. She has charged him with being dishonest, disreputable, and has spoken of him as a negro who should not be allowed in a respectable hotel. "Mr. Ludmann," said Lawyer Acer, "has no negro blood at all in his veins, although he may be dark complexioned and have rather thick lips. He remonstrated with her father, and asked that the persecution should cease, but she kept following him up, and last Summer she and her friends instigated a ferocious assault against Ludmann in the Long Beach Hotel by the golf instructor there. We intend to bring also another suit against Miss Hewitt on the charge of conspiracy in connection with that assault upon my client."

Miss Hewitt's counsel, M. L. Mathot of 302 Broadway, declined to discuss the matter yesterday, except to say that there had never been any friendship between Miss Hewitt and Ludmann, and that he had never called at her house.

STRING OF SPEECHES BY THE PRESIDENT

Talks Five Times Between Evansville and Chicago.

HE DISCUSSES THE ISSUES

Touches on Currency, the War, and Expansion.

Is Greeted by Thousands at Every Stop, Reaches Chicago at 9 o'Clock, and at Once Leaves for St. Paul.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—The Pennsylvania special bearing the Presidential party arrived in Chicago this evening from Evansville, Ind., and was at once delivered to the tracks of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road. St. Paul will be reached at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. The day and evening will be spent at Minneapolis and St. Paul, and at midnight the departure will be made for Duluth.

The weather has continued wet and gloomy throughout the day. The rain detracted in some degree from the enjoyment of the exercises of the Blue and Gray reunion at Evansville, in which the President and members of the Cabinet participated; but nothing could altogether dampen the ardor of the throng which had gathered to greet the Chief Magistrate. At every station between Evansville and Chicago the crowds were large and enthusiastic, and at most of them the President made brief remarks.

GOLD AND EXPANSION.

The first speech made by Mr. McKinley was at Vincennes, Ind., where he said:

"My Fellow-citizens: I thank you for this most warm and generous welcome. We ought to be a very happy people. We are a very happy people. The blessings which have been showered upon us have been almost boundless, and no nation in the world has more to be thankful for than ours.

"We have been blessed with good crops and fair prices. [A voice: "And good times."] Wages and employment have waited upon labor, and, differing from what it was a few years ago, labor is not waiting on the outside for wages. Our financial condition was never better than now. We have good money and plenty of it circulating as our medium of exchange. Banks may fail, fluctuation in prices come and go, but the money of the country remains always good; and when you have a dollar of it you know that dollar is worth one hundred cents because back of it is the Government of the United States.

"Not only have we prosperity, but we have patriotism, and what more do we want? We are at peace with all the nations of the world, and were never on better terms and closer relations with each and every one of them than we are to-day. We have a little trouble in the Philippines, but the gallantry of the brave boys who have gone there will, I trust, soon put down that rebellion against the sovereignty of the United States."

AN INCIDENT AT TERRE HAUTE.

Among the first to greet the President at Terre Haute was the venerable Richard W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy in the Cabinet of President Hayes, and now nearly ninety-four years old.

At Terre Haute President McKinley spoke as follows:

"My Fellow-citizens: I have been very greatly pleased as I have journeyed through your State with what I have seen and heard—the evidences of good feeling and of cheerfulness on the part of the people and of prosperity in your fields and your workshops.

"It gave me much satisfaction to give greeting to the soldiers who fought against each other from 1861 to 1865, at the great reunion in the City of Evansville. There I saw the blue and the gray vying with each other in expressions of love of country and devotion to the flag. I saw also many of the young soldiers of the Spanish war furnished by the State of Indiana, and I therefore saw not only the patriotism of '61, but I saw the patriotism of '98.

"It gave me great pleasure, also, as I approached your city to see the workingmen from your great mills all out in line in sight of the train to extend me greeting and welcome. And not the least of the pleasure of coming to Terre Haute is to meet and greet my old and valued friend, the veteran patriot and statesman, the honored citizen of your own city, Richard W. Thompson."

LONG COMPLIMENTS THOMPSON.

Secretary Long was then introduced and made the following brief remarks:

"There is no reason to-day why I should obtrude myself npou you for a moment, except that I am associated with the President of the United States, whom you have come to honor and welcome; and that I am also associated with that navy which you have well named invincible—the navy which won the victories of Santiago and Manila, which has enlarged the domain of the sovereignty of the United States, and which has added another imperishable chapter to the renown of the American flag and the glory of American history.

"There is one other thing that I want to say. I do not forget that I am in the town of one of the most illustrious of my predecessors, Secretary of the Navy Thompson, who, coming from the interior, showed that he was equal to the administration of the navy of the United States. I wish I could do him some special honor. If I had known that the heavens were to open and the waters pour down this morning, I would have ordered a battleship here to bring him from his home to the station and take him back. I am sure that, being a good Indianalan, he would have commanded it just as well as he administered the department."

ONLY WANT IS "HELP WANTED."

Attorney General Grigs followed with these remarks:

"Fellow-citizens: Three years ago some prophetic individual with great audacity proclaimed that the distinguished man you have just listened to was then the advance agent of prosperity. For several months after that audacious prophecy some people were disposed to make fun of the prophet. As Elijah rallied the prophets of Baal, so they rallied our prophet and said, 'Where is this prosperity that you foretell? Why does it delay its coming? Possibly it is asleep. Perchance it has gone on a long journey. Maybe it has mistaken the road.'

"But, my friends, he whom the prophet with wise foresight called the advance agent of prosperity has been to-day and for a week past traveling through this mighty West, and has found that the storm of prosperity has far overtaken him. We have found here no sign of anything except great prosperity on every hand. And so, when we are asked what are the signs of the times, we say, Nothing but cheerful faces, nothing but prosperous homes, nothing but happy, patriotic men. There are no cries of calamity. There are very few signs of want, except signs of "Help wanted."

GAGE AND FINANCES.

Secretary Gage said at Terre Haute: "My Fellow-Citizens: That department to which I have the honor to be attached is a very important department of the Government, but it never performs heroic deeds like the army or fights great battles like the navy, but day in and day out, year in and year out, the well-ordered state of the public finances is perhaps as important to the welfare and prosperity of the people of the United States as either army or navy.

"It is of prime importance that the man who earns a dollar should know what that dollar means. It is important that the Government of the United States that coins that dollar should keep in it its full equivalent from year to year and decade to decade.

"I congratulate you, fellow-citizens, that the Treasury of the United States at the present time is in a most satisfactory condition. Because it is so public credit and private credit are everywhere good; because the Treasury is strong, because the public credit is high, because the private credit is good, prosperity also is good, for these all go hand in hand."

MORE PROSPERITY.

Secretary Hitchcock was next introduced. He said:

"My Friends: I am not only your fellow-citizen, but also your neighbor from St. Louis, and although I have been in your beautiful city going East and West many, many times, it has never given me so great pleasure as I experience at this moment, when I look into your happy faces, giving expression of your happy, loyal hearts as you come here to-day to do honor to the embodiment of patriotism in the person of our Chief Magistrate.

"The prosperity which the Attorney General has so eloquently alluded to—for that prosperity you are more indebted than to any other living man to William McKinley. And this prosperity will continue so long as you adhere to the principles to which he has devoted his whole life—the honor of the flag and the welfare of the people." [Loud and prolonged applause.]

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson closed the speaking by saying:

"My Fellow-Citizens: You remember a little over a year ago sixteen men were hunting one job. Now sixteen jobs are hunting one man. During the four years previous to President McKinley's taking his seat the live stock of the farms of the United States had decreased $800,000,000 in value. At the end of the first two years of President McKinley's Administration $341,000,000 of that amount had been made up again.

"The reason why the Secretary of the Treasury had $1,400,000,000 offered to him when he only asked for $200,000,000 was because the farmers of the United States went to work with a will and produced as they never produced before. They wanted the vessels of the United States to carry their goods into foreign countries. They shipped abroad when the war was going on $858,000,000, and every dollar was gold. During the next year—1899—they brought back $800,000,000, and every dollar of that was gold.

"And there is the source from which comes the wherewithal to conduct war, and it is only necessary to call upon the farmers of the country any time when our cause is a just cause, to furnish all the coin and all the money necessary to conduct any war."

THE TARIFF AT DANVILLE.

At Danville, Ill., after being introduced to an enthusiastic crowd by Congressman Joseph G. Cannon, the President said:

"My Fellow-Citizens: This was not on the programme. I had no idea that we were to stop at the City of Danville, and much less did I think I would be greeted by such an audience of my fellow-citizens. It gives me very great pleasure to meet you all—to meet you at the home of my distinguished and long-time friend, your representative in Congress. He is the man to whom everybody must apply if he wants an appropriation.

"We are collecting just now a million dollars for every working day of the month from our internal revenue taxes, and you don't seem to be very much oppressed here on that account. We are collecting about $650,000 every working day of every month from the tariff that we put on foreign products that come into the United States from other countries, and that does not seem to give you any serious trouble here.

"That vast amount of money received into the Treasury daily from internal taxes and customs tariffs meets the ordinary expenses of the Government, and just now a part of it is used to pay the soldiers and sailors who are engaged in the distant islands suppressing rebellion against the sovereignty of the United States.

"And you can be assured that not a dollar of that will go out except for honest purposes while your distinguished representative presides over the Committee of Appropriations of Congress."

ON PATRIOTISM AT HOOPESTON.

When the train reached Hoopeston, Ill., the President spoke as follows:

"Fellow-Citizens: We have seen a great many people to-day. We have been greeted by many, many thousands of our fellow-citizens, but none of the greetings has been more hearty than that which you accord us here to-night. From the appearance and cheerfulness of the people it has seemed to me that all things must be going fairly well with you; that you have employment at fair wages; that you have good crops at fair prices, and that your great industry here, that of canning, is in every respect most satisfactory and successful. I congratulate you that you are now using American tin, for that is now one of the great enterprises of the country.

"We are not a military people. We love peace. We love the pursuits of peace. We love its occupations. We are not a military government, and never will become one; it is against the genius of our institutions and the spirit of the people. The Government of the United States rests in the hearts and consciences of the people. It is their Government. It represents them. It is the agent of their will, and while we are not a military Government or a military people, we never lack for soldiers in any cause which the people espouse.

"From the days of the Revolution down to the present hour, in every instance of need or peril, the citizens of the United States have rallied almost as one man to fight its battles and defend the honor of the country.

"In our recent war with Spain not only your State, but every State in the Union, North and South, rushed forward by the hundreds of thousands to serve their country; and they will not abate their patriotism till every rebellion everywhere and by whomsever conducted, shall be put down. Is that what you want, men of Illinois? [General cry of "Yes!"] That is what is being done and what will be done.

"Our people become soldiers of the Republic to defend with their lives what they love; but the moment the emergency is over, that moment they rush back to the peaceful walks of citizenship. There never was a grander or more sublime scene in American history than at the close of our civil war. With 2,600,000 men from every section of the North, for the most part in the army and navy of the United States, when Appomattox came with the peace it brought, that moment that mighty army melted back into citizenship and ever since have been upholding as good citizens the Government they served so faithfully."

LAST SPEECH OF THE DAY.

At Watseka, Ill., the President made the following brief address to a large number of citizens:

"My Fellow-Citizens: I feel like making more than a mere passing acknowledgment of your warm and gracious greeting. I recall that here in this community and county were some of my best and earliest friends and I will be pardoned if I say that through all the years since they have been firm and unfaltering in their support and generous in upholding my hands.

"The demonstrations which we have witnessed to-day throughout your State and in the State of Indiana indicate the deep interest which the people feel in the affairs of the Government. It is your Government. It is well you make it. Its virtue and its vigor come from you—come from the firesides of our country, and your unceasing vigilance not only helps the public servant but improves the public service.

"Unhappy will be the day for our glorious country when the people become indifferent to its principles and its mission; unfortunate indeed if the people should lose their interest or relax their vigilance. Permit me to say that those who serve you in subordinate places in the Government are among the most faithful that can be found anywhere.

"The enormous sums of money that are collected by the United States, the vast machinery scattered from one end of the country to the other for the collection and disbursement of these sums year in and year out show even a smaller percentage of loss or waste than in the ordinary business occupations of life.

"We have a great country. Providence has blessed us. We have opportunities that come to no other people in the world. Let us keep sacred this great fabric of Government that dispenses its blessings equally over all. Good night."

This was the President's last speech of the day.

WITH THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

The President, Mr. Griggs, and Others Address Veterans at the Reunion at Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 11.—President McKinley and his Cabinet came from Chicago this morning to attend the National reunion of the Blue and the Gray. A heavy rain was falling, but despite this, 10,000 veterans and visitors thronged about the railroad station, and the "vets" in gray vied with those in blue in tendering a tremendous ovation when the Presidential party arrived. They swarmed about the President and Cabinet officers, cheering and extending their hands for a grasp of welcome. At the same time a Presidential salute of 21 guns boomed from Camp Farragut, at the Tri-State fair grounds. This was the signal for whistles and bells throughout the city to join in.

Owing to the short stay of the President the party was at once escorted by the Cleveland Grays and Reception Committee to the fair grounds, where President McKinley delivered an address.

Mayor W. M. Akin presided and introduced C. A. De Bruler of Evansville, who welcomed the distinguished guests and veterans to the city. Gov. Mount followed with an address of welcome on behalf of the State, and introduced President McKinley, who delivered a short speech. The President said:

"My Fellow-Citizens: It gives me very great pleasure to participate with you, men of the North and men of the South, in this glad reunion of hearts. We are already unified; the peace which Grant and Lee made at Appomattox has kept, not by law or restraint, but by love and fraternal regard. The Union to-day rests not on force, which may fail, but rests in the hearts of the people, a Union that never can be severed.

"If I have been permitted in the slightest degree to help in the work of reconciliation and unification, I will esteem it the greatest honor of my life. When I made the call for troops to prosecute the Spanish war, men from the North and South, without regard to political belief or religious creed, rallied to the standard of the Union.

"The best men of the South came, the sons of old Confederate soldiers. The best of the North came, the sons of the old members of the Grand Army of the Republic. All came together in heart and hand to follow the flag of their country wherever it might lead. We have been reconciled; more than reconciled, for our reconciliation has been baptized in the best blood of both sections of our beloved country.

"If a Northern soldier put the flag up at Santiago, a Southern soldier, the gallant Brumby of Georgia, put it up over Manila. It rests with us to look to the future, putting the past behind us. And this Government relies upon the patriotism of the country, North and South, to stand by the purposes of the Government and follow in the pathway of its destiny.

"I am glad to meet and greet you; we come together not as we came a third of a century ago, with arms in our hands, but we come with love for each in our hearts."

At the conclusion of his speech President McKinley announced that the members of the Cabinet were present and several would make short addresses.

Attorney General Griggs spoke in part as follows:

"We appreciate this welcome from the great State of Indiana. It is appropriate to-day that we turn back to review the gallant deeds of those who on land and sea have upheld the cause that was nearest to their hearts. It was the inevitable decree of Providence that this land should exist as one and not become a divided country.

"The valor that inspired the men of the North and South is a common heritage of pride to all the land. People sometimes deplore war and speak of peace conferences as if they could blot out of the soul of man all love of gallantry, all admiration for heroic deeds.

"You may declare and resolve to the end of the world, my friends, but longest and last in the admiration of the human soul will live deeds of heroism and gallantry done in noble causes for the benefit of the world and mankind and God. And so it is fitting that those who followed the cause that they believed in according to their hearts' devotion and their minds' direction should be accorded the glory that is justly theirs.

"And may no time ever come when the flag of our country is assailed, when our honor is imperiled or at stake, that any man shall sit down to count the cost of its defense, or stop to think whether he incurs risk or danger. Where the honor of the Nation, the glory of the flag, and its supremacy are in question, no honest patriot, nothing but a coward, would stop to ask what it would cost to save it."

Secretary of the Treasury Gage and Secretary of the Navy Long also spoke briefly.

At the conclusion of the speeches the Presidential party was escorted back to the train, followed by a long line of veterans marching in army order, the Blue and the Gray shoulder to shoulder.

Just before President McKinley left the city he was forced to comply with the wishes of a large crowd of citizens gathered at the station and deliver a second brief address from the rear of the train. The President said:

"My Fellow-Citizens: I appear only for a moment in response to your repeated calls that I may express to all of you my warm appreciation of the more than generous welcome which has been accorded to me by the citizens of this thriving city of Indiana. I am likewise grateful for the reception given by the visitors representing the North and the South, now united in unbroken and never-to-be-broken union.

"The strength and safety of this great Nation of ours do not rest in armies or in navies, but in the love and loyalty of its people. And so long as we have the people behind that, so long as we have the sentiment that goes out from the homes and the firesides of the American people, so long will we have the best citizenship and at last the best country.

"I thank you, and bid you all good morning."

MUTUAL MERCANTILE AGENCY.

The Mutual Mercantile Agency has now been fully organized under a liberal New Jersey charter, and it has opened offices at 305 and 309 Broadway. Branch offices are being opened rapidly in all of the large cities of the United States and Canada. The main purpose of this new agency is to establish a thoroughly modern system of collecting and communicating commercial information in all parts of the business world.

The company intends to pay all of its agents and reporters and believes that by so doing it will get a highly reliable class of information. It is its intention to concentrate its attention in reporting mainly upon known customers. It will also issue a reference book of ratings.

The ownership of the agency is divided into 20,000 shares of $100 each. There is $1,000,000 in preferred and $1,000,000 in common stock. It was at one time the intention of the promoters of the company to acquire a number of trade and sectional agencies, but this idea has been abandoned. Ex-Mayor Franklin Edson is the President of the agency. Ex-United States Treasurer Daniel N. Morgan is the Treasurer. Among others interested are John H. Flagler, Darwin R. James, and Erastus Wiman.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. L. Warren, upholstery goods; G. M. Pratt, prints; J. B. Cook, linens; J. R. McCarthy, shawls; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. T. Henderson, laces; F. H. Meyers, dress goods; 2 Walker Street.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. O'Neil, underwear; Miss Monohan, corsets; 45 Mercer Street; Grand Hotel.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss A. Metz, handkerchiefs, Mrs. J. C. Nourse, notions and trimmings; Miss L. McGill, laces and ribbons; Mrs. F. Evans, ladies' and infants' wear; 438 Broadway.
Ferguson Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; P. J. Byrne, dress goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; Mr. Steel, dress goods; F. E. Leach, dress goods; 2 Walker Street.
Meyer, J., & Sons, Richmond, Va.; W. D. Meyer, dress goods and silks; Miss C. Van Vort, fancy goods; Miss Morris, candies; 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Church, A. M., Company, The, Troy, N. Y.; N. M. Hayner, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Sinclair House.
Thompson, M. F., Binghampton, N. Y.; notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Schab, S., St. Paul, Minn.; woolens; Broadway Central Hotel.
Levine, D., Shenandoah, Penn.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Adler, M., Reading, Penn.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Goldenberg, C. & L., Williamsport, Penn.; L. N. Goldenberg, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Harris, H., Pittsburg, Penn.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dress goods and silks; Hotel Albert.
Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; S. G. Deveaux, notions, trimmings, and furs; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.
Williams, C. R., & Sons, Binghamton, N. Y.; W. M. Williams, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.
Robbins, C. H. D., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; George Seip, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Johnston & Shurts, New London, Conn.; J. P. Johnston, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Baer, D., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; A. P. Baer, fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; O. D. Glenn, notions, trimmings, and toilet articles; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Frank Haynie, linens and furnishing goods; 4 Mercer Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. R. Dyott, domestics and linens; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Albert.
Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; P. Broderick, dress goods; 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Dalmeyer, R., Jefferson City, Mo., dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Wegman, John B., Rochester, N. Y.; F. B. Stevenson, millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Mann, J., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; L. Mann, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.
Keene, Leo, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Keene, piece goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Gutman, toilet articles; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Nusbaum, S., Clarksburg, Va., clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio.; C. A. Mann, furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; F. Sherman, domestics, woolens, and notions; G. E. Perkins, silks; 335 Broadway; Grand Hotel.
Stair, J., York, Penn.; E. Stair, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Adler Brothers & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; L. Adler, woolens; Holland House.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. Coleman, black goods; A. L. Better, cottons; 8 Greene Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Webber, W. G., & Co., Salem, Mass.; W. B. Mansfield, dress goods and silks; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Kohn Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; L. A. Kohn, woolens; Hoffman House.

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Every jar signed in blue ink Liebig

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CLUES TO MURDER MYSTERY

Larsen's Story of the Man with Two Bundles.

POLICE ARE INVESTIGATING IT

Capt. Schmittberger Still Interested in the Case of "Mrs. Milton"—Attitude of G. B. Billings.

The dismembered body which has furnished a problem for the police is not, in their opinion, likely to be identified under present conditions. Police authorities announced last night that unless the head is found they will take no stock in identifications, but that the solution of the mystery must be obtained from outside clues.

One of the strongest of those discovered so far was given to Capt. Schmittberger of the West Twentieth Street Station yesterday by Eric Larsen of 112 East Ninety-eighth Street, a motorman for the New York Electric Vehicle Company.

THE MAN WITH TWO BUNDLES.

"On Friday night," said Larsen, "I took my cab to a restaurant on Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, and not having a fare, I went inside to get luncheon. When I came out again, about twenty minutes later, a well-dressed, thick-set man, with a full brown beard, stepped up, and asked me if my cab was engaged. There was a peculiarity in the man's voice and manner that made me take more than a passing glance at him. The tones of his voice seemed to jar on me. I saw that he carried two bundles, one under each arm, and from the way he carried them they appeared to be heavy.

"As near as I can remember, one of these bundles was wrapped in brown paper and the other in newspapers. He said he wanted to be driven to the Hoboken Ferry, and asked my price. I told him that I could not go at all, as I feared the electricity in my cab would not hold out except just long enough to get me back to the stables. The man muttered an exclamation of impatience, and insisted that I should take him to the ferry, but I refused to take the chances. Then he turned about and walked down Fourteenth Street toward the river, and I noticed again that his bundles seemed to inconvenience him on account of their weight.

"Last night I was in front of the entrance to the Williamsburg Ferry, in East Twenty-third Street, with my cab when a man stepped up to me from the ferry house and said he wanted to be taken to the Grand Union Hotel. I must have jumped when I heard the fellow's voice, for it was the same as that of the stranger with the bundles on Friday night. This time, however, the man was clean-shaven, but the clothes were the same and I am sure the man was the same. I noticed the same peculiar nervous actions. I named a price, which he said was too high, and walked away, but I am of the opinion that he recognized me as well and used the price I gave him as a pretext to get away."

CAPT. SCHMITTBERGER IMPRESSED.

Capt. Schmittberger was much impressed by Larsen's story, which was told in a straight manner and with much detail, and he at once began an investigation by sending a detective with Larsen to hunt for the man. He said he thought a part of the body might have been disposed of as late as last night. He reported no progress in the investigation at a late hour last night.

A bundle of bloodstained woman's clothing, wrapped up in parts of a sheet and newspaper, was found by Detective O'Rourke and a Hoboken detective yesterday at Homestead, near North Bergen, N. J., and was brought to Police Headquarters. The find was made as the result of a letter signed "A. D.," sent to Chief Devery, in which the writer said he had seen the bundle in the bushes, but did not want to have anything to do with the matter. He described the exact spot in which the bundle was found. Capt. McClusky said last night that he attached no importance to the find.

In spite of the fact communicated to them by newspaper men that word had been received from Scranton that Annie Milton Haggerty, Annie Muldoon, as she was known there, was with her mother in Scranton, Capt. Schmittberger is pursuing his investigations of this clue. George H. Lewis, who, with his wife, went to board three weeks ago with her at 237 West Twentieth Street, knowing her as Mrs. Milton, says that when she left the place for Scranton on Thursday, a black-bearded man who lived in the flat and passed as her husband, disappeared also.

"MRS. MILTON'S" RELATIVES AFTER HER.

On Friday last a woman who said she was Mrs. Milton's sister called at the flat, and seemed much surprised to hear that she had gone to Scranton. She was told that Mrs. Milton had gone to visit her daughter, and replied, "She has no daughter." She asked many questions before she left. On Sunday a man who said he was Mrs. Milton's brother called and made a similar statement about her having a daughter. He seemed much perplexed about her absence. Capt. Schmittberger said he would not abandon the clue until he found out to his own satisfaction that the woman was alive.

The arrests of John McNally, William Devine and Joseph Norman, made at different times on Tuesday night, and which were thought to have connection with the murder, were explained yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court when the charge of breaking into a tool house at Eighteenth Street and Thirteenth Avenue, owned by Nicholas Cunningham, was made against them. McNally was held in $1,000 bail for trial, and the others were discharged. There is a suspicion that the charge against McNally is not as stated in the police court. Nothing definite in support of this suspicion could be obtained from the court officers or the police.

A PURCHASE OF PAPER AND TWINE.

Robert J. Stein of 109 Third Avenue told the police yesterday that he had sold a number of sheets of manila paper and some twine to a man ten days ago, and the man also asked him for a lot of old newspapers. He told Stein that he wanted to wrap up a piece of glass, and the shopkeeper thought at the time that the man wanted a great deal of paper and twine for such a purpose. He said the man spoke English with a foreign accent, and appeared to be a Russian or a Pole. He thinks he would know him again, and he will examine the paper in the possession of the police to see if he can identify it as a part of his stock. He described the man as of medium build with a brown beard and mustache.

The attitude of George B. Billings, whose wife, Gertrude, disappeared on Sept. 20 last, leaving a note that she had gone to earn her own living, is puzzling the police. Billings has said that the description of the body in a general way fitted that of his wife, but he admitted last night that he had not visited the Morgue to look at the body since the first day, when only a leg and portion of the torso had been found. The police officials have sent out a full description of Mrs. Billings, who wore a lot of valuable jewelry, and they have also extensively circulated her picture taken in evening dress, and which shows her to be a handsome woman of good figure. Mrs. Billings had a severe attack of pleuro-pneumonia a year ago, and all the doctors who have viewed the remains agree that pleuritic adhesions were visible in the lungs of the dismembered body. Neighbors of William Robbins, father of Mrs. Billings, at whose house at Elizabeth, N. J., Mr. Billings is staying, say that overheard conversations lead them to believe the family know where the woman is.

Mrs. Delia Kelly of 154 West Eighteenth Street called at the Morgue yesterday. Her daughter, Irene, disappeared several weeks ago. A look at the remains convinced Mrs. Kelly that they were not those of her daughter, who was but eighteen years old and of slight physique. The belief that the body might be that of Mrs. Jennie Reynolds of 218 West Nineteenth Street was also disposed of. Mrs. Reynolds's husband, James, from whom she was separated, saw the body and said it could not be that of his wife, who was forty years old and slim. Mrs. Reynolds was a millinery buyer, and her husband has not seen her since she went to Europe in August, although he has been informed that she was seen in town about ten days ago.

John Connors, nineteen years old, is now in custody in the West Twentieth Street Station, having been arrested at Tenth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, presumably by Central Office detectives. He is held as a suspicious character.

Mrs. Carpenter Not Missing.

Dr. Frederick A. Carpenter of 341 West Twenty-third Street, who visited the Morgue Tuesday night thinking that he might identify the remains of the murdered woman, is not looking for a missing wife, as inadvertently stated in these columns yesterday, inasmuch as Mrs. Carpenter is alive and at home.

Dr. Carpenter had once attended Mrs. Annie Milton, who was reported to be missing, and he thought that if it were she, he could make an identification. On viewing the remains he immediately saw that they were not those of his former patient.

CIVIL WAR VETERANS MEET.

Judge McMahon Reads a Poem Against "Imperialism" to the Army of the Potomac in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 11.—At the first session of the annual reunion of the Army of the Potomac here to-day Judge Martin T. McMahon read the following poem, entitled "Ode to the Republic, (Morituri te Salutant,)":

And we departing, not in stern array
Nor armed in steel nor shielded, yet in truth
Not more unready than in other day,
When proud and forward in unflinching youth,
We stood to guard her even to the death
That welcomed many and to us is near,
Who felt on many fields his with'ring breath
And blanched not for the horror or the fear
Greet the Republic who divinely stands
Crowned with the laurels of the land and sea,
The dripping sword still vibrant in her hands,
Her gaze upon the things that are to be.

***

True Christ bearer from over the seas,
Prophet lord of the untraveled deep,
Star-led master of billow and breeze,
Knight defiant of the tempest sweep,
When from the prow of the caravel
Santa Maria in twilight gray,
You lost the sound of the vesper bell
And the fading green of the inner bay,
There lay before you the vast unknown,
While sea birds fluttered above each crest
Where canvas of man had never flown,
The sea, like them, was never at rest.

***

In desperate and despairing days at last
A message—such the dove bore to the ark—
A floating weed upon the waters passed,
And therewith daylight broke upon the dark,
Foreshadowing all the splendor of your dreams.
Did he who took the olive from the beak
Of the returning dove behold the gleams
Of future glory from the lonesome peak
Such as were yours when from the shallop's mast
The cry of land was heard, and there before
The verdure of the picket islands passed
And gray seas broke upon a friendly shore?

***

From threatening breaker unto mountain crest,
From where the ice-locked cruel North seas killed
The men who later went like you in quest
Of high emprise still standing unfulfilled—
Unto the troubled South Seas' land of fire,
There came behind you all that God commands,
There rose before you all that men desire—
The Christ, the cross, His symbol, and the lands
Outbursting with imagined gold, and States
That grew and flourished and are great and strong,
Exempt from all the Old World's fears and hates—
And one among the many is our own.
She spake in battle tones against the wrong
Of selling men where'er her flag is flown;
And now it flies where millions have been bought
And held by right of conquest—vampire ghost
Of steel-clad tyranny that lived and wrought
In barbarous days unnumbered ills—the boast
Of this fair emblem that shall live through time,
Is this, that man may not be bought or made
To answer for another nation's crime,
Nor held in bondage for advance of trade.

***

You brought rapine and cruel greed,
Thraldom of men to alien Kings,
Killing of men because of creed!
Later there came the flag that flings
This message blazed on every fold,
On every stripe, on every star,
To all the winds blow hot or cold,
To all the lands anear or far,
O'er all the seas that hem the earth,
From those whence truant icebergs drift
From manless wastes that gave them birth,
To where the tropic mountains lift
Their snowy summits to the sky
That man is man, white, black, or brown,
And free to live and free to die.
Self-ruled. This truth will not lie down.
Though cant and commerce hammer it, it stays!
And when this flag we fought for flies in fraud
Of this great right, the cunning tongue of praise
Of those whose hatred drove it from abroad,
In our grim day of trial, should not weigh
To hold us to the wrong. This is the word
That I, reluctant, yet feel bound to say;
Condemn it if ye will, but not unheard;
For I sought not this duty, yet I think
That he who loves his country must foresee
That where Atlantic and Pacific drink
The waters of a semi-world, should be
Dominion vast enough to kill the thirst
Of conquest in a people that are free;
The lust, the curse of conquest, at its worst
In a republic which has naught to fear
Or hope for from the feeble or the strong,
Whose only motto is do right and here—
And seek not other lands to do the wrong.

***

My country, right or wrong! A senseless cry!
What is my country but the men who live
Within her limits of the sea and sky,
Who hold her holy and who freely give
Their lives when need be for her sacred sake?
They held not back when you and I were young,
Nor did they think of mountain, sea, or lake,
Or breadth of empire or of songs unsung
Of killing men to make them good and free,
Or winning empire for commercial thrift.
They sought not empire on the land or sea;
Their only purpose was to bear and lift
Above the battle smoke the flag that spake
God's message unto man that he may live
Untrammeled of his neighbor and partake
Of all he earns and owns, and freely give
Allegiance to the law he helps to frame,
And not be rebel or insurgent when
A stranger flag, with thunderous ships aflame,
Commands submission unto foreign men,
Whose laws, whose language, and whose place on earth
He knows not of. If this strange thing must be,
Then all we fought for is of little worth,
Nor are we worthy to be men or free.
Speak I too strongly, brothers of the past?
If so, forgive me; yet bear well in mind,
We fought our fight, and fought it to the last,
Not for ourselves alone, but for mankind.
To us befell the consecrated task
To make our country truly free and strong
In deathless unity. May we not ask
What right, then, has our country to be wrong?
Not since the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic five years ago have there been as many veterans of the civil war in Pittsburg as took possession of the city to-day.

The various corps met and elected presiding officers as follows: First Corps—Capt. J. H. Cooper, Pennsylvania; Second Corps—W. W. Price, Pittsburg; Third Corps—Gen. Thomas R. Matthews, Boston; Fifth Corps—Gen. Fitz John Porter, retired. The latter was elected for life, an unusual proceeding. The Fifth Corps also voted a contribution of $100 to the McClellan Statue at Washington.

Fredericksburg, Va., was selected as the next place of meeting for the general society.

Princeton Beats Lafayette.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 11.—The Tigers defeated Lafayette to-day in a game of football by the score of 12 to 0. In the first half, Wheeler kicked off for Princeton. Fumbles were frequent, and the ball changed sides very often. On Lafayette's forty-yard line, Levick circled the left end for twenty-five yards, and Kafer made a touch-down after nine and a half minutes play. Wheeler kicked the goal. During the remainder of the half Lafayette succeeded in getting the ball back by a series of "guards back" formations, and time was called with the ball on Princeton's twenty-yard line.

Lafayette kept the ball in Princeton's territory during the first part of the second half. Reiter relieved Kafer, left half back, and by his magnificent runs around the end Princeton succeeded in seeing her second touch-down in nine minutes. Wheeler again kicked the goal. Princeton had the ball on Lafayette's fifteen-yard line when the game ended. There were 1,500 people present.

The line up:

Princeton.	Positions.	Lafayette.
Beardsley, Palmer	Left end	Ely
McCord	Left tackle	Chalmers
Mills	Left guard	Frout
Booth	Centre	Bachman
Edwards	Right guard	Butler
Lloyd	Right tackle	Wiedenmeyer
Poe	Right end	Brown
Duncan, Hutchinson	Quarter back	Eisenberger
Kafer, Reiter	Left half back	Platt
Levick	Right half back	Knight
Wheeler	Full back	Bray

Summary: Princeton, 12; Lafayette, 0. Touch-downs—Kafer, Reiter. Goals from touchdowns—Wheeler, 2. Time of halves—15 and 12 minutes. Referee—Mr. Newton. Umpire—Mr. Janeway. Linesmen—Messrs. Hodgeman and Sternberg. Timer—Mr. Watkins.

YACHTS TRY AGAIN TO-DAY

Doubtful If Attempt Will Be Any More Successful Than Others.

MR. ISELIN ANSWERS CRITICS

Thinks the American Boat Should Have More Support—Shamrock Favorite in the Betting.

The Columbia and Shamrock swung at their moorings all day yesterday inside the Horseshoe, and, except for the removal of sail covers on both boats about noon and replacing them two hours later, the crews enjoyed a complete holiday. During the morning there was a thick bank of fog, which was dispersed shortly after noon, when the sun came out and burned away the mist.

The race outlook for to-day was doubtful late last night. The weather sharps predicted light southerly winds. During the afternoon several old shellbacks, however, gazing aloft at the gray sky through which the sun was breaking, declared that there was every indication of a stiff breeze from the nor'east. Beginning with to-day, when the fifth attempt will be made to sail the first race, the yachts will contest every day, Sunday excepted, until one of the two boats wins three races of the series.

For the first time since the Shamrock and Columbia came together, Mr. Iselin consented to comment at length on the attitude of the public toward the American boat and the manner in which she has been handled.

"One of the matters which has impressed me this year in comparison with other years," he said, "is the lax support which is being given the American boat. To me the ethics of the case seem very plain indeed.

"On one side we have an English boat striving for the cup; on the other hand an American boat trying to defend it. Now, to make the proper sport in these contests both boats should have that backing which goes to make an interesting contest. Those of us who have been with the Columbia day in and day out have perfect confidence in her. I think she will prove herself the abler boat in weather, once we have a race.

"Now the contest is on: we have made our start in the battle, and we are to be in it to the end. The hopes of the defense of the cup rest on the Columbia, and the American people have given proof time and time again of how highly they regard that silver trophy. Surely, if any words are to be said at this time, they should be ones of encouragement.

"Yet, what do we find? This seems to be the heyday time for criticism. For some the particular task seems to be to find flaws, and foster discontent. My own belief in the craft cannot be shaken by any such side lights, but remember that we have men who, perhaps, are not in the position to weigh all the facts.

"The men who are sailing the boat are as keen as they can be for a victory. Now I will not say that these men have been affected by this talk or what they have read, but yet I can see where it might destroy part of their energy. If it reaches them at all in that way there is a loss of enthusiasm to us.

"This spirit is not to be found on the other side. When boats are racing there they are loyally supported, and honestly. Honest criticism is something which no one can object to. There are times, however, when the advisability of criticism on the moment may be questioned.

"Let us sail our races. Win them I think we will, and when it is over, if we have not done all that is proper and sportsmanlike, the time is ripe for launching the thunderbolts, and we will be in a position to improve on the just ones which have been uttered, while, at the same time, all danger of disturbing the spirit of the crew will be removed.

"Along this line, how much have we or any one really seen on which to base a criticism? We have had three days of drifting, and any boy can whittle out a model and set a sail on it so it will drift. Nothing has been learned, and for my part regard a test as yet to come. Yet, strange to say, though a race has yet to be gone through, we find that people have already weighed us and we are found wanting.

"Give us, give the men, give the boat the encouragement which we think we have a right to expect, and I think we will justify the result."

Sir Thomas Lipton and a small party of friends took a stroll about the Hook during the day to kill monotony and exercise a bit. Sir Thomas said he was all ready for a race, and uttered his confidence in Shamrock's ability to "lift" the cup.

The Shamrock now rules favorite in the betting, but very little money is being posted. The change from $100 to $80 in favor of the Columbia to $120 to $100 in favor of the Shamrock is due to the anxiety of many who had laid long odds on the Columbia to hedge. Len H. Wager, Sergeant at Arms of the Democratic State Committee, yesterday wagered $2,500 to $2,250 on the Shamrock, a party of Buffalo men making up the pool of the Columbia money.

The Riverside Yacht Club will not run a steamer for the races to-day and to-morrow, but on Saturday the Cygnus will leave the foot of East Thirty-first Street at 8:45 A. M. sharp.

MANY NAVY MEN PROMOTED.

Rear Admiral Howison's Retirement Makes Schley Number Eight and Capt. Barker Rear Admiral.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The retirement of Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison has resulted in the promotion of the following officers:

Capt. A. S. Barker, commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, to be Rear Admiral; Commander Edward P. Strong to be Captain, Lieut. Commander J. B. Briggs to be Commander, Lieut. R. T. Mulligan to be Lieut. Commander, and Lieut. (junior grade) J. H. Rowen to be Lieutenant.

Admiral Howison stood No. 3 in the list of Rear Admirals. His retirement advances Rear Admiral Schley from No. 9 to No. 8 and Rear Admiral Sampson from No. 11 to No. 10, placing the latter at the head of the list of junior Rear Admirals.

BALL FOR NAVAL OFFICERS.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT MONROE, Va., Oct. 11.—The complimentary ball given to-night at the Chamberlin by the Business Men's Associations of Norfolk, Newport News, Richmond, Old Point, and Hampton in honor of the officers of the North Atlantic Squadron, eclipsed all events in the social annals of this noted resort. An overflow ball was given at the Hygeia.

The affair was attended by hundreds of society people, who not only came from near-by cities and Richmond, but from Washington, Baltimore, New York, and other Northern cities. The ball was interrupted by a sumptuous supper served at 11 o'clock. It was preceded by a concert at 9:30 o'clock.

From 9:30 to 10 o'clock the officers of the squadron and their ladies were received by a committee of officers from Fort Monroe and their wives, consisting of Col. Guenther, Commandant, and sister; Capt. and Mrs. Strong, Capt. and Mrs. Phillips, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Calvin De Witt.

The squadron was wonderfully illuminated in honor of the occasion. The Brooklyn, however, remained dark, as she is coaling preparatory to her cruise to the Philippines.

Street Improvements Authorized.

The Board of Public Improvements, at its meeting yesterday, hurried through a large number of small improvements, assessable upon benefited property. About $750,000 worth of street improvements, sewerings, and the like were authorized for the Bronx, and a large number in other boroughs, bringing the total to about $2,000,000. Controller Coler reported to the board that it can authorize during 1900 $5,000,000 worth of street improvements assessable upon property owners.

"Cromwellian" Supervisors' Pay.

The suit entered in the United States Circuit Court by James Graham of Hoboken, to whom W. E. Demarest and the other thirteen "Cromwellian" Supervisors assigned their claims for salaries during the year 1898, amounting to $28,000, having been undefended by the Corporation Counsel, judgment in default against the City of New York was rendered yesterday by order of Judge Lacombe. The total amount awarded Graham is $29,316.

Indiana Bank Safe Looted.

MONTICELLO, Ind., Oct. 11.—The Reynolds Bank, at Reynolds, a village near here, was looted by robbers about 3 A. M. today. The safe was blown up by dynamite and from $3,000 to $10,000 secured. The explosion demolished the frame building in which the bank was situated. The thieves escaped.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

TO CURE RAILROAD ABUSES.

President Spencer Tells the Industrial Commission Publicity Is Needed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—President Samuel Spencer of the Southern Railway system was the only witness before the Industrial Commission to-day.

Mr. Spencer said that he was one of the few railroad officials opposed to the repeal of the criminal clause of the Inter State Commerce law. He would have this feature of the law enforced. He considered the discriminations and preferences granted by the railroads the most serious abuses connected with the railroad business. The methods of discrimination, he said, are innumerable, but the purpose in all is the same—namely, to secure business without allowing rivals to know what is being done. It was difficult to enforce compliance with the law by statute. His remedy was to compel publicity. To this end he would have the present law enforced, and the rates given published, in strict compliance with the requirement. As for himself, he would not object to legal inspection of the books of railroad companies, but he doubted whether this method would prove effective in cases where there was a fixed determination to evade the law. He also advocated the imprisonment of persons who violate the Inter State Commerce law. The infliction of a money penalty for an offense, he said, would be no barrier to abuses by the railroads. He would have any employe from President down punished by imprisonment in case of conviction.

"It has been said," he continued, "that men in the railroad business have to violate the law in order to hold their places, but I take the position that no man has a right to follow an illegal calling. If I can't comply with the law as a railroad man, the alternative of getting out of the business is left to me, and if I can't under such circumstances do what is right, I deserve no sympathy."

He said that the Southern road had no secret rates, and, while some business had been lost in the beginning by pursuing an honest course, it had been regained.

Mr. Spencer advocated the prohibition of the ticket brokerage business, and the total abolition of the present system of giving passes. He said he would even go to the extent of advocating the denial of passes to officers and employes of other roads. He thought all men should pay their fares on the railroads, just as they pay their hotel bills. He said that fruits and vegetables shipped north from Southern States were charged a higher rate than most articles shipped south not for the purpose of discriminating against the Southern products, but because the shipment of fruit and vegetables had to be expedited, thus requiring shorter trains, because of heavy assurance, because of the special equipment necessary, and from the fact that much ice gneerally had to be carried free of charge.

BOSTON AND MAINE LEASES.

Three Ratified at the Meeting Which Elected Directors.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 11.—At the annual meeting of the Boston and Maine Railroad stockholders here to-day it was voted to ratify the lease of the Portsmouth and Dover, the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth, and the Portland and Rochester Roads to the Boston and Maine.

The following Directors were elected: Lucius Tuttle, Boston; S. C. Lawrence, Medford, Mass.; Joseph S. Ricker, Portland; Richard Olney, Boston; A. W. Sulloway, Franklin, N. H.; Joseph H. White, Brookline, Mass.; Walter Hunnewell, Wellesley, Mass.; Henry R. Reed, Boston; Lewis C. Ledyard, New York; Henry M. Whitney, Boston; H. P. Dimock, New York; William Whiting, Holyoke, Mass.; Charles M. Pratt, New York, and Alexander Cochrane, Boston.

While the meeting was in progress, President Tuttle addressed the shareholders, denying all rumors of deals with other corporations for control of the Boston and Maine system.

Boston and Providence Election.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—Only five stockholders were present at the annual meeting of the Boston and Providence Railroad here to-day. The old Board of Directors was re-elected by a vote of 5,293 shares.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Season at the Polo Grounds Closes with a Defeat for the New York Players.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	98	46	.681
Boston	94	55	.631
Philadelphia	92	57	.617
Baltimore	85	59	.590
St. Louis	84	66	.560
Cincinnati	79	67	.541
Pittsburg	75	72	.510
Chicago	74	72	.507
Louisville	73	76	.490
New York	58	88	.397
Washington	52	96	.351
Cleveland	20	130	.133

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Brooklyn, 7; New York, 2.
Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 0.
St. Louis-Cincinnati game postponed on account of wet grounds.

Games To-day.

Baltimore in Brooklyn.
New York in Washington.
Philadelphia in Boston.
Cleveland in Cincinnati.

The baseball season ended at the Polo Grounds yesterday. The Brooklyns won this final game from the New Yorks and did not have to put forth their best efforts to do so. Every one of the few hundred spectators seemed to be happy when darkness put a stop to the proceedings. The New Yorks left for Washington last night where they will finish the season. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	V. Hal'n, lf.	1	2	0	2	0	0	0
Keeler, rf.	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	O'Brien, 3b.	0	2	0	1	2	2	0
Jennings, lf.	2	2	2	5	1	0	0	Davis, ss.	0	1	3	4	2	3	0
Anders'n, 1f.	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	Doyle, 1b.	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Farrell, c.	1	2	3	2	0	0	0	Gleason, 2b.	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Casey, 3b.	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	Warner, c.	0	1	3	1	1	0	0
Wrigley, ss.	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	Fleming, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Beck, 2b.	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	Woodr'ff, rf.	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Reidy, p.	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	Carrick, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	11	18	11	0			Total	2	8	15	8	3		

Brooklyn	4 3 0 0 0 0—7
New York	0 1 0 0 1 0—2

Two-base hits—Casey, Beck. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; New York, 4. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 1. Base on balls—Off Reidy, 1. Struck out—By Reidy, 1; by Carrick, 1. Sacrifice hit—Davis. Stolen bases—Keeler, Anderson. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Hunt.

Boston Again Defeats Philadelphia.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—Timely and consecutive hitting by the Bostons in the fifth inning scored the only two runs to-day. Stahl's phenomenal catch of a hit by Flick in the eighth inning saved at least one run and probably the game for Boston. The game was called in the eighth on account of darkness. Score:

Boston	0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Base hits—Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 5. Error—Boston. Batteries—Boston, Willis and Sullivan; Philadelphia, Frazer and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Dwyer.

Brooklyn-Philadelphia Series.

It was decided yesterday to play the series between the Brooklyn and Philadelphia baseball teams next week even though the Philadelphias should finish third. The teams tied on the season's games, each winning seven, so that the supplementary series to be played will decide which is the better team.

16-Year-Old Girl Drowns Herself.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 11.—Annie Neuberth, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Philip Neuberth, committed suicide because, according to the police, she did not get along with her stepmother. The girl had been missing since Sunday, and yesterday morning a hat belonging to her was found on the banks of Hollow Pond. The pond was dragged and the body recovered.

Phillips-Exeter Eleven Wins.

EXETER, N. H., Oct. 11.—Phillips-Exeter played the Tufts eleven this afternoon, and won easily, 34 to 0. Through persistent line plunging by Humrichouse and Dillon, two touch-downs were scored in the first half. In the second, runs of 70 yards by Humrichouse and of 60 yards by Dearborn netted two more scores. Brill dropped two goals from the field from the thirty and twenty-five yard lines.

Value of California Fruits Increases.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 11.—According to estimates made by experts, the farmers of California will receive something like $15,000,000 this season for such products of their orchards and vineyards as are canned or dried. This is an advance of about $3,500,000 over the total received last year.

ROCKAWAY WINS AT POLO

George J. Gould's Team Loses a Hard-Fought Match.

DALLETT'S PLAY WAS GOOD

Lakewood Started in Lively Fashion, but Tired in the Fourth Period—Society People Present.

Staten Island society turned out in good numbers yesterday to witness the battle on the polo field of the Staten Island Polo Club between Lakewood and Rockaway, which proved the best polo contest seen on the island this year. The Rockaway men beat Lakewood for the second time. The score was 9 goals to 5¾.

For a time it looked as though George J. Gould and his cohorts might win, for they started out in a lively fashion, scoring three goals in the first period to two for Rockaway. But the Long Islanders steadily and surely pulled ahead. The teams played evenly at an aggregate handicap of 12 goals each.

The line-up was:

LAKEWOOD.	H'c'p.	ROCKAWAY.	H'c'p.
1. George J. Gould	2	1. W. A. Hazard	3
2. Robert T. Collier	3	2. René La Montagne, Jr.	3
3. J. Dallett, Jr.	4		
Back—P. F. Collier	3	3. Albert Francke	4
		Back—Laurence Rand	2
Total	12	Total	12

One strong feature of the game was the illustration of the value of the fourth period as a test of polo endurance. A man may play two periods, or even three, with considerable vim, while in the final fifteen minutes his play may be so flat as to cause surprise among his friends who know nothing of the practical side of polo. The score shows clearly that Rockaway "lasted" better than Lakewood. In the final period Dallett alone sustained the former Lakewood activity, and it was due to his keen dashes after the ball that the victors did not roll up more than three goals in that time.

René La Montagne, after he had missed two clear chances for a goal, made neatly the first goal in the last period three minutes after play began. Half a minute later Lawrence Rand, the Yale student, knocked another pretty goal. Dallett, in his characteristic manner, proceeded to coach Lakewood, with considerable energy, the result being that it took nearly seven minutes of hard play for Rockaway to score again, when Hazard made the goal.

George J. Gould made two of the six goals earned by his team, and he let himself out with more freedom at the ball than has been the case in some of his past games. When he did hit the ball it was generally with good force. Francke was decidedly the most powerful hitter for Rockaway. Dallett was the strong Lakewood man, and never hesitated to run in at the ball.

The score by periods was:

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
No. 1.	W. A. Hazard	Rockaway	1:30
No. 2.	J. Dallett, Jr.	Lakewood	1:30
No. 3.	Robert F. Collier	Lakewood	5:00
No. 4.	George J. Gould	Lakewood	4:30
No. 5.	Rene La Montagne, Jr.	Rockaway	:15

Knockout 3¼ seconds over time. Penalty of ¼ of a goal against Rockaway for a safety.

SECOND PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
No. 1.	Robert Collier	Lakewood	2:00
No. 2.	Albert Francke	Rockaway	:45
No. 3.	Albert Francke	Rockaway	1:00
No. 4.	Rene La Montagne, Jr.	Rockaway	2:45
No. 5.	Albert Francke	Rockaway	5:30

Knockout 15 seconds over time. Penalty of ¼ of a goal against Rockaway for a safety.

THIRD PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
No. 1.	P. F. Collier	Lakewood	4:00
No. 2.	George J. Gould	Lakewood	6:00
No. 3.	Albert Francke	Rockaway	3:45

Knockout 1¼ minutes over time.

FOURTH PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
No. 1.	Rene La Montagne, Jr.	Rockaway	3:00
No. 2.	Lawrence Rand	Rockaway	:30
No. 3.	W. A. Hazard	Rockaway	6:45

Knockout 1¾ minutes over time. Penalty of ½ a goal against Rockaway for a foul and ¼ of a goal against Lakewood for a safety.

Rockaway and the Somerset Club of Bernardsville will play to-morrow.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:08	Sun sets...5:25	Moon sets...11:49

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:51	Gov. Isl'd...1:03	H. Gate...2:59
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...1:18	Gov. Isl'd...1:34	H. Gate...3:30

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 12.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Columbia, Cherbourg.		
Southampton, and Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Coomarty, Martinique, &c.	3:00 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
El Norte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Nassau	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Miami, Nassau	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Tjomo, Barbados	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 13.

Hildur, Curarao, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jason, Jamaica, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Lempasas, Brunswick	*11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 14.

Alene, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Belvernon, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Rome, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Curityba, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hekla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Persian Prince, La Plata	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	10:00 A. M.	10:30 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional Supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii via San Francisco close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $13 inclusive for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australasian Colonies, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6.30 P. M. after Sept. 29 and up to Oct. $13 inclusive for dispatch per steamship Aorangi.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 9, for dispatch per steamer America Maru. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Sept. 7; Shanghai, Sept. 11; Yokohama, S

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE CITY CLUB AND JUDGE BARRETT.

It is far more the City Club than it is Judge BARRETT which is to be congratulated upon the "indorsement" by the former of the latter. It was an indorsement that was much more needed by the indorser than by the indorsee. The most valuable approval to any Judge seeking re-election is the approval of the bar. And this Judge BARRETT obtained, while the meeting of the City Club was going on, at a meeting of the Bar Association, where the approval of his course upon the bench by the most competent and, by the nature of the case, the only really competent judges was virtually unanimous.

That the City Club should have taken the same line by a vote of more than three to one is good for Judge BARRETT, but, as we say, it is even better for the City Club. Because the Judge has a margin of credit which the club lacks. It was founded with the very best intentions, and the very best intentions have continued to actuate the great majority, perhaps almost the whole, of its membership. But good intentions are not enough to give an organization of this kind the authority which alone can make it effective for good government. There must also be a continual exercise of sound judgment upon the part of its management. And this requisite the club, in several crises of its history, has conspicuously failed to exhibit. There is no disguising that there is a process of rehabilitation to be gone through before the club can become what it ought to become in this community. If it had seized the opportunity to go wrong which was presented to it by the renomination of Judge BARRETT, and which some of its members, with much energy and eloquence, adjured it to embrace, its usefulness would have been much more gravely impaired, and its rehabilitation much more tedious and dubious.

The chief ground upon which, at the end, the club was invoked to oppose the reelection of Judge BARRETT was a ground of which we can scarcely speak with respect or even patience. It was that he was the candidate of Tammany, and that against this sponsorship his long and upright and unblemished career ought not to count. There could not be a more mischievous principle of action nor any which threatened more pernicious results. Mr. HEWITT once said that he had done his share of denouncing Tammany, but that it did not behoove him to forget that the only two elective offices he had ever held he had attained on the nomination of Tammany Hall. Is there any man in New York who will deny that Mr. HEWITT is a representative of the better element? The truth of our local history is that, from a time to which the memory of very few living men "runneth to the contrary," Tammany Hall has been a formidable force in local politics. It has generally been a prevailing force, except when the minds of men were deeply stirred by disclosures injurious to it. It is not possible to look forward with any definiteness to a time when it will not be a force to be reckoned with. This being the case, what ground could there be more mischievous and more immoral to take than that Tammany candidates were to be opposed by "good men" without reference to their personal fitness, that they should be opposed even though they had conspicuously vindicated their personal fitness by actual administration of the offices to which they aspired? Could there be any more effective method than this of serving notice upon Tammany office holders that it did not matter how they behaved themselves, and upon Tammany that it did not matter whether it nominated good candidates or bad? Yet this was the self-stultification to which the City Club, as a club of municipal reformers, was invited. It would have been infinitely to its discredit if it had accepted the invitation. It is correspondingly to its credit, as a body of sane men, who aspire to exert an influence upon their fellow-citizens, that it refused the invitation.

OMINOUS FOR ROBERTS.

BRIGHAM YOUNG ROBERTS, who was in 1898 elected a Representative in Congress from Utah by a plurality of 5,665 votes, who has been certified to the Clerk of the Fifty-fifth Congress by the Governor of his State, and who has been drawing his salary, at the rate of $5,000 a year, since March 3, appears to be in some danger of temporary, and perhaps permanent, exclusion from the House of Representatives.

There is no question about his election. His opponent does not hope to supplant him. The acceptance without question of his certificate of election and the payment of his salary by the Sergeant at Arms make his case regular thus far, and will enable him to witness the organization of the House of Representatives up to the point where all the Representatives from States preceding Utah have been called in alphabetical order and sworn in.

Right there will begin, if it is to begin at all in a way to respond to a sentiment that has developed with great intensity in parts of the country, the attempt to exclude Mr. ROBERTS from Congress. According to Col. DAVID B. CULBERSON, formerly a Representative in Congress from Texas, it will then be in order for any member of the House who has been sworn in to object to the administration of the oath to Mr. ROBERTS, whereupon, according to precedents recalled by Col. CULBERSON, the Speaker will refer the matter to the Committee on Elections. Pending investigation of his right to be seated and the report of the Committee on Elections the pay of Mr. ROBERTS will be suspended.

There is no doubt that this course will be followed. More than one member of the House will feel constrained by the opposition of his district to take this step, and it is not at all certain that some of ROBERTS's party associates will not join in the objection to his swearing in. Upon the Committee on Elections will fall the task of deciding whether, being a polygamist, Mr. ROBERTS has forfeited the right given him by a plurality of the voters of Utah. The committee may decide that he has not violated any law of his State and that he cannot legally be prohibited from membership. And the House may vote down this report and decide to keep him out. The committee may decide that his defiance of the Federal legislation for Utah prior to its admission as a State will justify his exclusion, and the House may reject that conclusion and seat him. The House is the sole judge of the qualifications of its members.

Whatever the report of the Committee on Elections may be, it is bound to provoke earnest discussion. It does not appear that Mr. ROBERTS bribed anybody to secure his election; he is not obnoxious to the statutes quoted by the books on parliamentary organization and procedure as disqualifying a person for membership in Congress. He has not, it is maintained by his constituents, violated any law of the State in which he was elected. His election was not in any technical particular violative of the laws of the United States. There can be no doubt that public opinion, which makes laws, is offended because Mr. ROBERTS has more than one wife, and that his nomination and election are widely believed to have been made in defiance of the intent of the people of all the States except Utah that polygamy shall be regarded and punished as a felony. It is not going to be easy for the House of Representatives to make a case against ROBERTS that will be convincing to lawyers, but there is not much doubt that it will reach a conclusion adverse to his admission to membership.

DEFENSES NEED DEFENDERS.

Under the pressure of the alarm for the safety of our coasts at the beginning of the war with Spain, rapid headway was made in developing the scheme of coast defenses adopted while Mr. ENDICOTT was Secretary of War. Guns that had been completed but which had not been mounted, for an altogether inscrutable reason, were hurried to the emplacements that had been provided but not occupied. In a few brief but anxious months results were accomplished that in the absence of war's menace might have been deferred for five years. Guns of high power, erected upon modern mounts, were placed to protect all the important coast cities that had been without effective means of defense, and the Congress, believing rather than understanding the representations made to it, permitted the raising and equipment of two additional regiments of artillery to man the extended defense system.

The work upon the coast defenses has gone on; it will be found by the forthcoming report of the Secretary of War to have been greatly strengthened since November, 1898; and there will be some cause for regarding the stimulation of war as not altogether to be regretted, if the advancement of the coast defense plans of the Government have increased our power to resist invasion and so increased the probability that we shall not be threatened by any foe.

Having a better equipment for defense, however, we must see to it that the energy and expense invested in providing defensive batteries shall not be wasted. If we have defenses, we must keep in order the costly and delicate apparatus provided to maintain those defenses. According to the report just made by Col. ROYAL T. FRANK, who has been in command of the Department of the Gulf, the prime necessity, the immediate and imperative necessity, is a greater number of artillerymen. Sixteen fortified places along the coast line are so threatened by drifting sand as to render the care, operation, and preservation of guns and carriages impossible. To overcome this condition it will be necessary to cultivate grass, bushes, and trees about the fortifications. But the provision of men is so small for this and other necessary service that artillerymen should properly be asked to perform that Col. FRANK asks for the assignment of an additional regiment to that part of the coast, and that the artillery be excused from the duties of the hospital corps which they have been and are obliged to perform, while attempting to perfect their knowledge of and skill in handling the guns.

With the termination of operations in the Philippines and the withdrawal of troops from Cuba and Puerto Rico it is probable that the artillery authorized by Congress will still be found insufficient to man or to take such care of our increased coast defenses as their extent, cost, and potential usefulness demand. We believe the War Department will not fail to make this plain. Experience ought to teach us that it will be both economical and comfortable to maintain a readiness for war while peace affords us the opportunity to do so without provoking embarrassing inquiries.

PRESERVE THE ARCH!

It is likely to be some time before a satisfactory plan for perpetuating the Dewey arch is formulated and a much longer time before it is executed. There are to be considered the question of site, the question of scale, and the question of modifications of detail. The architect and all the sculptors will without doubt demand an opportunity to revise their work before it is put into durable marble or granite and bronze.

In the meanwhile it does not seem that anybody is charged with the work of maintaining the existing arch. And yet it is important that it should be maintained, both for its own sake, as long as its perishable nature permits, as a memento and as a municipal ornament, and still more as a stimulus to the movement to put it or some suitable modification and improvement of it into durable shape. Nothing could be more effective, as a stimulus to subscriptions, than the constant contemplation of the thing to be subscribed for. A clergyman who was very anxious to build a new church confided his anxiety to his Bishop, who at once inquired, "Have you got a picture?" thus recognizing the truth that, in order to get money out of men for any purpose, it is important to show them as nearly as possible what it is they are going to get for their money.

Thus far, no provision at all has been made for preserving the arch; and nobody is responsible for its preservation, even to the extent of protecting it against wanton destruction. For the first few days after the reception of the Admiral the relic hunters amused themselves with stripping the plaster moldings, not, indeed, of the arch itself, but of the fronts of the stands which had been brought into some conformity with it; and this they did without any interference on the part of the police. If nothing is done to prevent it this wanton destruction will greatly assist the action of time and of the elements. The whole monument will suffer rapid dilapidation, so that in a few days it will look shabby and unattractive and in a few months will lose all that makes it admirable. On the other hand, a very little judicious attention and a trifling expenditure will preserve it for the term of what may be called its natural life, which nobody estimates at less than a year. During so long a time it can be preserved for the pleasure of the public, for the encouragement of those who may be induced to help pay for reproducing it, in an improved and possibly enlarged form, and for the study of the artists who produced it, in case they should be called upon to reproduce it.

It seems to be nobody's business to look after this. The committee under the direction of which it was produced will shortly be dissolved, if it has not been already. No department is at liberty to spend even the smallest amount of money upon it without an express authorization. Very likely a vote of the Municipal Assembly will be necessary to keep it in repair. In that case we should rely with much confidence upon Mr. GUGGENHEIMER to secure whatever action may be required.

THE DEWEY HOUSE AND THE BROOKLYN EAGLE.

A ONE-CENT BASIS.

The Eagle calls attention to an article on the page next to this one to-day, on the desirability of still further increasing the subscriptions for the Dewey home fund. The reasons for that are timely and sound.

The Eagle also takes pleasure in saying that the article appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day, to which due credit is given at the foot. Our pleasure in this is greater because THE TIMES succeeded in writing the entire article without mentioning that in The Eagle first appeared any appeal for the Dewey house fund; that by The Eagle the National committee for that fund was appointed; that here the work was steadily carried on against many discouragements, one of them from THE NEW YORK TIMES, and that from the readers of The Eagle came more than one-quarter of all the money contributed.

Our pleasure in mentioning THE TIMES in connection with this subject, or with any subject to which due credit should be given to that paper, is increased by this assertion in that journal to-day: "Some stir was created in the Yacht Club last night by the appearance of an editorial in an afternoon newspaper yesterday." "The afternoon newspaper" was The Eagle. THE TIMES republished most of the "editorial," but nowhere mentioned that it appeared in this paper.

In to-day's TIMES also appeared an editorial, saying that it (THE TIMES) has had one year's experience of sale of itself at a cent apiece, and that the experiment has been decidedly successful. This also gives pleasure to The Eagle, though the habit of honest and polite credit seems to have been lost to our contemporary, since it struck a one-cent basis.—Brooklyn Eagle, Oct. 10.

We observe with interest that our esteemed contemporary The Brooklyn Eagle is dissatisfied with the action of this journal. It is quite true that this journal, as is alleged by its esteemed contemporary, has "succeeded in writing an entire article" about the acquisition of a home for Admiral DEWEY without mentioning The Brooklyn Eagle. The only excuse we can offer for this omission, and this excuse we freely admit to be inadequate, is that the name of that excellent journal did not occur to the writer of the article during its composition. It is quite true, since The Eagle reminds us of it, that The Eagle is entitled to great credit for its exertions in behalf of a home for the Admiral in Washington. But it is not quite so clear that THE TIMES is entitled to the execration of all good men for not mentioning The Eagle whenever it has occasion to mention the house. While reading The Eagle is one of the most entertaining and instructive of occupations, still it seems hardly fair that every man should be, as the lawyers say, "charged with knowledge" of everything that may appear in The Eagle or that may at any time have appeared in it.

If that were really the case THE TIMES would be a great offender. Because we recall, in this very matter of a home for the Admiral, that THE TIMES made a proposition for the acquisition of such a dwelling, on lines more or rather less similar to those taken by The Eagle, actually without knowing that it had been anticipated in point of time. When it discovered that The Eagle had the priority it called attention to the project of The Eagle, and "tendered its good offices" to promote the same. It imagined that it was doing the decent if not the handsome thing and is pained to find that that is not the view of The Eagle. "Ignorance of the law excuses no man" is a maxim of the law. If it be equally a maxim of journalism that ignorance of The Brooklyn Eagle excuses no newspaper, then clearly THE TIMES is inexcusable; but we do not think that article of newspaper ethics is so completely established as The Eagle assumes.

Another omission in THE TIMES, which looks like an ordinary and conventional piece of newspaper behavior appears to The Eagle, we are sorry to observe, as another evidence of deliberate villainy. This is the mention, in the news columns of THE TIMES, of an editorial article in The Eagle merely as "an editorial in an afternoon newspaper." This mode of reference is, as all newspaper men know, "the regular thing." It seems to us, we admit, a rather silly and childish convention, but that it is a convention nobody can deny. We beg to assure our esteemed contemporary that there is no settled purpose on the part of this journal to ignore it, that the undesigning villain who forgot all about it when he was writing an article about the Dewey house was not the same undesigning villain who described it as an afternoon newspaper, nor in collusion with him, and that it is not our purpose to pluck a single leaf from the wreath which encircles our esteemed contemporary's massive but sensitive brow.

Wilkesbarre Opposed to Roberts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The mention in THE TIMES this morning of the crusade which Chicago has commenced for the expulsion of the polygamist, Mr. Roberts, from the House of Representatives, suggests the idea that it might help the cause if public mention was made from time to time of what is doing in other places. The town of Wilkesbarre, which is one of the oldest and sleepiest conservative they would call it) in Pennsylvania has quite waked up.

At least a dozen petitions have been circulated through the town, and are being freely signed by the voters. These are addressed to their representative, and urge him to use his utmost endeavors for the expulsion of Mr. Roberts and to secure an amendment to the Constitution in regard to marriage laws. Requests are also being sent to all the clergy of the district, without regard to sect, that they preach a sermon on the last Sunday of October in defense of the Christian home. The feeling upon the subject is pervading the whole land.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., Oct. 9, 1899. R.

Suggestion Concerning the Dewey Arch.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been widely suggested that the magnificent design of the Dewey arch in your city be reproduced in marble and bronze at a cost of $1,500,000.

Now, marble, which is carbonate of lime, is very porous and readily absorbs soilure from the atmosphere, besides being worked upon by "the disintegrating tooth of time."

How much better and more in conformity with the granite character of the man would be an arch of granite and bronze, at less expense and as enduring as his fame!

Above all, let the stone be quarried from the everlasting hills of his much-loved Green Mountain State.

WILLIAM F. H. STEPHENSON.
Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 9, 1899.

Revenue Stamps Should Be Stenciled.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the extensive frauds which are being practiced on the Government through the restoration of canceled revenue stamps, why does not the Government devise ways and means to protect itself from the band of dishonest clerks and others who tend to diminish its internal revenue receipts? A simple and absolutely sure way of circumventing the ill-designs of these individuals would be to require the drawer of the document bearing the revenue stamps to cut the amount through the stamps, the same as is now generally done by business houses to prevent its checks from being "raised." M. C. LANDAU.
New York, Oct. 10, 1899.

An Unsightly Excavation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can one of your readers inform the writer through your valuable paper what the city proposes to do with the property at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth Streets, upon which excavations were made some time since for the erection of a school building? The premises have been in an unsightly condition for the last four months, and surely they are not to remain in such a state forever. A RESIDENT.
New York, Oct. 11, 1899.

NUGGETS.

What Profits It?

"Don't was'e yoh time talkin' 'bout yoh neighbors," said Uncle Eben. "Yoh neighbors is probably talkin' 'bout you, an' you kin look aroun' foh yohse'f an' see how much good it's doin' 'em."—Washington Star.

Till He Cried.

"Papa fell over my express wagon this morning," said Willie; "my, it was funny—I laughed till I cried."

"Did 'yer?" said Tommy.

"Yes," replied Willie; "papa caught me laughin'."—Philadelphia Record.

His Opportunity.

"I can't find words sufficient to express my gratitude for the honor thus conveyed," began the politician.

"Now is the time to subscribe for one of my Universal Dictionaries," shouted a book agent in the crowd.—Philadelphia North American.

How the Afternoon Passed.

"Well, my dear," said Mr. Darley to his wife, "did you spend the afternoon reading, as you intended?"

"No, love."

"Why not?"

"Well, I sat down to read, but when I woke up it was time to dress for dinner."—Detroit Free Press.

BOER NATIONAL HYMN.

Flag of our precious land, wave on,
Transvaal's four-color free,
We pray may God the hand strike down
E'er raised to lower thee.
Float proudly, banner, to the wind,
For past the threatening ill,
Our foes have fled and left behind
A land unconquered still.

Through many years of hate and blood,
Dear flag, thou didst endure,
Again the storm thou hast withstood
And floatest still secure.
And as of old when foes assail
O'er brave hearts thou shalt wave,
Nor shall the black or Brit prevail
While we have strength to save.

Thou art, dear flag, our token true,
Transvaal's four-color free,
To thee we pledge ourselves anew,
Till death we'll strive for thee.
Aloft o'er all our precious land
Wave, banner, proudly on,
By God forsaken be the hand
E'er raised to drag thee down.

—Rendered by G. HEMBERT WESTLEY.
Boston, Oct. 10, 1899.

PHILIPPINES WERE BOUGHT

Judge Day Says the Islands Are Ours by Purchase.

NOT BY RIGHT OF CONQUEST

Peace Commissioners Made the Offer of $20,000,000 to Buy Outright and End Hostilities Speedily.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 11.—The first public utterance of Judge William R. Day, who was President of the American Peace Commission, concerning the deliberations of the Commissioners at Paris, is contained in a letter written to ex-Congressman D. K. Watson of this city, and was read by him at a Republican meeting on the east side to-night.

Judge Day sets forth the reasons, which, in his mind, justified the payment of $20,000,000 for the Philippines, declaring that it was never contended by the American Commissioners that the United States had a right to the Philippines as a matter of conquest. The letter follows:

"In reply to your recent inquiry as to my understanding of the reasons which induced the agreement on the part of the American Commissioners, in negotiating the treaty at Paris, to incorporate in the treaty an article which should require the payment by the United States to Spain for the cession of the Philippines the sum of twenty millions of dollars, I beg to say I think this subject is made quite plain by a reference to the printed protocol of the Joint Commission, which you will find in Senate Document No. 62, Fifty-fifth Congress, third session, being the printed volume published last Winter after the treaty was submitted to the Senate of the United States.

"You will discover that the subject was first brought by the American Commissioners to the attention of the Spanish Commissioners in a proposal for an article in the treaty in which Spain should cede to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands, which proposal concluded with the statement:

"The American Commissioners beg further to state that they are prepared to insert in the treaty a stipulation for the assumption by the United States of any existing indebtedness of Spain incurred for public works and improvements of a pacific character in the Philippines. (Senate Document 62, Page 109.)

"It is unnecessary to review the long discussion which ensued, or to restate the grounds upon which the Spanish Commissioners rejected this proposal and declined to cede the islands to the United States. You will find the discussion fully developed in the Record, if you see fit to read it. On the 21st of November following the American Commissioners, in joint session of the commission, presented a proposition which the American Commissioners regarded as final, in connection with which it was said:

"The proposal presented by the American Commissioners in behalf of their Government for the cession of the Philippines to the United States having been rejected by the Spanish Commissioners and the counter proposal of the latter for the withdrawal of the American forces from the islands and the payment of an indemnity by the United States to Spain having been rejected by the American Commissioners, deeming it essential that the present negotiations, which have already been greatly protracted, should be brought to an early and definite conclusion, beg now to present a proposition embodying the concessions, which, for the sake of immediate peace, their Government, under the circumstances, is willing to tender.

"The Government of the United States is unable to modify the proposal heretofore made for the cession of the entire archipelago of the Philippines, but the American Commissioners are authorized to offer to Spain, in case the cession should be agreed to, the sum of twenty million dollars ($20,000,000) to be paid in accordance with the terms to be fixed in the treaty of peace. (Senate Document 62, Page 210.)

"Another concession proposed consisted of an agreement to admit Spanish ships and merchandise for a term of years into the ports of the Philippine Islands on the same terms as American ships and merchandise. The American Commissioners also expressed a willingness to insert a provision for the mutual relinquishment of claims of the United States that have arisen since the beginning of the late insurrection in Cuba and prior to the conclusion of the treaty of peace.

"On the 28th of November the Spanish Commissioners accepted the terms offered by the representatives of the United States. You will observe that in making this proposal it is distinctly said that it embodies the concessions which for the sake of immediate peace the American Government was willing to make. There were doubtless other reasons actuating the Commissioners in making this proposal, though I think the chief one is embodied in the statement above written.

"It was not claimed that the United States had a right to the Philippine Islands as a matter of conquest. The United States has never undertaken, so far as I know, to wrest from a foreign country lands or possessions simply by right of conquest. Had we been disposed to do so, it must be remembered that we were in possession only of the City, Bay, and Harbor of Manila under the protocol of Aug. 12, 1898, providing that the United States should occupy and hold the same pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which should determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines.

"The capture after the signing of the protocol, by Gen. Merritt and his forces, whatever its legal effect may have been, included no more territory than we were entitled to hold under the protocol.

"In addition to the hope of accomplishing immediate peace, which, I need hardly say, was of great importance at that time, there was a strong desire to treat Spain with a degree of magnanimity consistent with our National honor and prestige, following our National precedent in the treatment of Mexico for the cession of territory to us at the close of the Mexican war.

"By the cession, for a consideration, we obtained an indisputable title which must be respected by all other nations.

"It must be remembered, too, that the American Commissioners had consistently refused to assume any of the outstanding debts or obligations which Spain had undertaken to fasten upon the Philippines. Notwithstanding our offer to pay for pacific improvements, Spain had not undertaken to substantiate any claim upon that ground.

"Of course, I speak only for myself, and I write these views without opportunity to consult with my fellow-Commissioners. In my judgment the concession referred to was effectual in bringing about an acceptance of our proposals which resulted in the making of the treaty.

"In this conclusion I cordially agree with the following remarks of Senator Gray, one of the Commissioners, made at the Ohio Society dinner in New York, Feb. 25, 1899:

When after four or five weeks of doubt and anxiety it became apparent that these negotiations must either be broken off and your Commissioners return without a treaty at all, and that we would be relegated to the necessity of taking not only the Philippines, but Cuba and Puerto Rico, by the ruthless hand of conquest or by some concessions that comported with the magnanimity and agreeable character of this country, gain them by the voluntary cession of a treaty of peace.

And therefore we believed that it was better for this country, strong in the hour of its victories, great in the hour of its triumphs, that it should, to a beaten and prostrate foe, exhibit that magnanimity of which I spoke, and take from them by voluntary cession and by purchase, so to speak, those distant islands, rather than expose ourselves in the eyes of the world as playing a role of barbaric conquest, and by military power tread the path of mediaeval rapine and warfare.

The advanced position which the United States has always maintained in its international relations, its opposition to anything like harsh or severe treatment of a fallen foe, as well as other cogent reasons, would seem to justify the payment of the $20,000,000 as an act dictated from a high sense of National honor as well as sound policy under the circumstances of the case.

SCHWAN RETURNS TO MANILA.

Enters San Francisco de Malabon Without Fighting—Twenty-five Insurgents Captured.

SAN FRANCISCO DE MALABON, Oct. 11.—Gen. Schwan's column, in approaching this town, marched through a country so muddy that the mules all collapsed. He occupied the town without fighting, the insurgents retreating under cover of the creek beds.

Later, while reconnoitring in force southward, Gen. Schwan came upon trenches where hidden insurgents poured several volleys upon the General and his staff.

The reconnoitrers, consisting of Capt. Geary's battalion of the Thirteenth Regiment and two guns of Riley's battery, drove the insurgents two miles, fighting all the way. They found a field piece and several wounded and sick Filipinos flying red flags, and captured twenty-five insurgents, including three officers. Many Filipino dead were strewn along the fields.

The Americans' total loss was one officer and seven men wounded.

Gen. Schwan's main column started at daylight this morning along a fearful road on the left bank of the river, flankers being thrown far out, and Major Budd's battalion on the right bank covering the flank, rendering the fire from the insurgent trenches ineffective. Major Budd returned to Santa Cruz before dark.

The natives seem to be generally supporters of the insurrection, but few have arms. There was much firing at American soldiers from the natives' huts.

MANILA, Oct. 11—5:55 P. M. — Gen. Schwan's column, having accomplished its purpose of punishing the rebels, is returning from San Francisco de Malabon, with artillery and the transportation service.

FUNSTON AND HIS MEN LAND.

Brigadier General Says the Philippine Campaign Is Well Conducted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—The Twentieth Kansas Regiment and the 400 discharged soldiers who arrived here last night on the transport Tartar were landed to-day.

As the Tartar passed slowly along the water-front, the soldiers were cheered again and again. Flags were dipped, and whistles and calliopes added to the din. The march to the Presidio reservation was a continuous ovation. The streets were thronged with excited people all anxious to honor the soldiers. Cannon were fired at intervals.

Gen. Funston marched with Gov. Stanley of Kansas and his escort. The throngs surged around Gen. Funston and he had great difficulty in making progress. To the rounds of cheers that greeted him his only acknowledgment was a military salute and an occasional doffing of his cap.

The crowds would not let the soldiers pass in peace. Relatives and friends broke into the ranks and marched with the soldiers, some smiling and laughing and others crying.

The regimental colors, little the worse for wear, in spite of the arduous campaign through which they had passed, called forth a tremendous burst of applause whenever they were seen. The soldiers seemed in fair health, but of course there were some who showed the effects of the severe campaign. Bringing up the rear of the regiment were the hospital wagons, not very heavily loaded with sick.

The parade was reviewed on Van Ness Avenue by Gen. Shafter, Gov. Stanley, and Gov. Rogers of Washington and their staffs.

Gen. Funston, in an interview to-day, said:

"This is America, you know, and I am an American. That best tells the story of our delight in reaching home again. There is nothing like the great joy of being back among you here again—among people whom we know are our countrymen and kin.

"I have only this to say of the campaign in the Philippines, everything is being done that could be done to carry the war to an early and successful conclusion. The report that I am an anti-expansionist is ridiculous and not worthy of serious consideration. I never intimated such a thing, and have been wrongly quoted in the matter.

"The people must stop to consider that there are conditions to be constantly combated and overcome before headway can be made. I fear that the exact difficulties of the situation are not fully understood here.

"Some mistakes may have been made, but the campaign has been conducted in a most able and conscientious manner, and every man has done his best. No grave errors have occurred, but it is always easy to look back and comment upon what has been done, even though that might have been accomplished under trying circumstances."

Gen. Funston, when asked what he thought of the Filipinos, said:

"They have some pretty good fighters there, and some pretty good shots, but the majority of them are poor."

He added that, while some of the Filipinos were intelligent, he did not think they were capable of self-government.

He declared that he was not a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and said he expected to be mustered out soon.

TEN AMERICANS WOUNDED.

Filipinos Respond to an Artillery Attack Near Angeles.

MANILA, Oct. 11.—During the early morning hours to-day there was some firing near Angeles, with the result that eight Americans were slightly wounded. Artillery was used and the enemy responded. Gen. MacArthur does not attach special significance to the incident.

A small party of Americans was fired upon by the Filipinos near Marayuayan, two of our men being wounded.

OFFICERS' FAMILIES SHOULD WAIT.

Gen. Otis Does Not Want Them to Come to the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—In a cablegram received from Gen. Otis to-day he speaks in terms of disapproval of officers' families joining them at Manila, and says:

"Population Manila much congested. Provision for officers' families cannot be made. Those already arrived, together with families enlisted men, have caused much perplexity. Would not permit my own family to come under existing circumstances. Nearly all officers and men here absent from Manila on duty; families should await more peaceful conditions."

OTIS TELLS OF SCHWAN'S ADVANCE.

Says There Was No Intention to Occupy the Country.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—A cablegram from Gen. Otis to the War Department, received late this afternoon, confirms the press dispatches regarding Col. Schwan's movement on San Francisco de Malabon. Gen. Otis says:

"Schwan successful yesterday in driving insurgents south, with loss, from San Francisco de Malabon. He reports their force disintegrated and retiring on divergent roads, which are impossible for artillery or wagons. No intention of occupying this country permanently or temporarily; transportation will return by way of Rosario, and column will move in direction of Dasmarinas, probably retiring on Imus. Country of no strategic importance."

Another message announced the arrival at Manila of the transport Victoria with 403 horses; ten died en route, and several found to be afflicted with glanders were shot.

The Garonne sailed from Manila on the 7th inst. and the Athenian on the 9th, both for Seattle.

CAPT. WOODBRIDGE GEARY DEAD.

Succumbs to Wounds Received Near Buena Vista.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Gen. Otis has cabled the War Department announcing the death of Capt. Woodbridge Geary, Thirteenth Infantry. He died at 3 o'clock this morning at San Francisco de Malabon from gunshot wounds received in a reconnoissance toward Buena Vista yesterday.

Capt. Geary was appointed to West Point from Oregon and was graduated in 1882, being made Second Lieutenant of the Nineteenth Infantry June 15 of that year. On Feb. 20, 1891, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, serving in that capacity until June 30, 1898, when he obtained a Captaincy. He was assigned to the Thirteenth Infantry Jan. 1, 1899.

CATHOLICS TO WORK FOR PEACE.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 11.—Archbishop Chapelle, Apostolic Delegate of the Pope to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, to-night announced that he expected to start for Manila in about a month, going by the way of San Francisco. Upon his arrival at the Philippines he will imediately put in effect his plans for the pacification of the Island of Luzon. This his Grace thinks he will be able to do, as the influence of the Church is greatest there.

"The Church has been established 300 years in Luzon," said his Grace, "and during that time the priests have succeeded in civilizing the people and reducing the illiteracy of the island to such an extent that now illiteracy is less there than in the State of Massachusetts. The Church has acquired much property by reason of its long establishment. The United States Government has no interest whatever in the Church property, and the recent publication of a statement that he was to be appointed trustee of this Government's acquired interest is pure nonsense, he says.

"Neither the Queen nor Spain had any share in Church properties in the Philippines, therefore neither of them could cede to this Government an interest."

Archbishop Chapelle, while in Washington, discussed the Philippines situation at length with President McKinley, and learned that the views entertained by the President were in perfect harmony with his own.

Regarding a statement that the conference of American Archbishops and Bishops would give their attention to ecclesiastical matters in the Antilles, his Grace said: "They have nothing to do with such matters, which are entirely in my province, not theirs."

A DEFENSE OF EXPANSION

Senator O. H. Platt Answers Anti-Imperialist Arguments.

OUR FLAG IN THE PHILIPPINES

Will Not Signify Despotism, He Tells the Brooklyn Union League Club, but Liberty Governed by Law.

A reception was tendered to Senator Orville H. Platt last night by the Union League Club of Brooklyn. There was a large attendance of members and friends, and in response to an invitation Senator Platt made an address on "The Expansion Question."

In beginning his address Senator Platt said as he understood it there was no such question now, for we had already expanded. Expansion of our territory by the acquisition of Puerto Rico and the Philippines was already an accomplished fact, and nothing remained except to perfect our title, to complete our sovereignty, and nothing could add to our political obligation therein.

"All of this talk about the consent of the governed, Filipino independence, the wickedness of subjugation, and the denial of constitutional rights to the people there," said the speaker, "is simply a false issue. The thing which really troubles the few anti-imperialists is that they fear the United States has made a bad bargain. We are called imperialists. Whether the name is appropriate depends upon the sense in which it is used. We may be imperialists in the same sense that a citizen of New York is an imperialist when he feels and expresses pride in the Empire State.

"We have acquired an empire about equal in extent to the State of New York, and richer in its resources than was the territory now comprised in that State when Hendrik Hudson sailed up the river which bears his name; but to say that we are imperialists, meaning that we intend to establish any government in the Philippines inconsistent with the principles which underlie our Government, or injurious to the people there, is a falsehood and a willful one. In that sense there is not an imperialist in the United States, and the men who are making all this talk about imperialism know it. It is a false cry they have raised, and the worst of it is they know it to be false. Neither the fanaticism of theorists nor the anxiety of politicians can excuse it."

Senator Platt went on to say that we had never coveted the Philippines, while he was not so sure that some of our people had not coveted Cuba and Puerto Rico, which lay very near to us. He said we knew little about the Philippines when the war broke out except that our navy was in the Bay of Manila. At that time we felt, he said, that the united Spanish navy might be a match for ours, and that the safety of our great coast cities depended upon preventing its concentration.

"With statesmanship or wiser generalship," continued Senator Platt, "was never displayed than when the President, at the very beginning of the war, sent word to Commodore, now Admiral, Dewey, then commanding our navy in Eastern waters, to find and destroy the Spanish fleet. Can it be that there are persons living in the United States who have become so insane on this subject that they disapprove of that order and its magnificent execution?

"We must, I suppose, concede that there are a few individuals in the United States who really think that when we had protected ourselves by the destruction of the Spanish fleet, Dewey should have sailed away from Manila Bay and left the islands to their fate, but to his everlasting glory he made no such suggestion, and to the everlasting credit of William McKinley, President of the United States, he was directed to remain. He did not sail away.

"All the consequences of war must be accepted by the nation that engages in war, and the unavoidable consequence of our triumph in Manila Bay was that we should assume control of the Philippine Islands; that a duty arose when the Spanish ships went down. Neither man nor nation can avoid duty and achieve just success. If the war with Spain was, as we believed and avowed, a war for humanity, our obligation to Spanish subjects in the Philippines was just as great as to Spanish subjects in Cuba."

Senator Platt then took up the question of Aguinaldo's status. He said that the rebel leader's admirers had likened him to Washington, but Senator Platt said he did not care to belittle Washington by any argument of such an allusion. Aguinaldo's objects, he said, were power and plunder, and it seemed incredible that there should be any person in the United States who maintained that our army should have surrendered to the Tagal chief. The present situation, the Senator said, raised only one question. By legal and moral right the Philippines belonged to the United States; there was a revolt against our authority there, and the question was, Should that authority be maintained?

"If there are recreant Americans," said Senator Platt, "who would be willing to see the emblem of our National authority, the Stars and Stripes, lowered at Aguinaldo's demand, I tell them that our race always stands loyally behind its army and its navy. This is not a question for the Philippine Islands alone; it is one which relates to every foot of soil of our country. It is one which affects National existence. If we would be a nation we must maintain National sovereignty wherever it is assailed."

Senator Platt denounced the persons who spoke of the effort to compel submission to the National authority as "McKinley's policy," as if the President alone, for his own purpose and his own aggrandizement, were responsible for the present situation.

"Expansion," he continued, "has marked every step of our National growth and progress. Every expansion of territory has been in accordance with the irresistible law of growth. We could no more resist the successive expansions by which we have grown to be the strongest Nation on earth than a tree can resist its natural growth. We should rejoice that Providence has given us the opportunity to extend our influence, our institutions and our civilization into regions hitherto closed to us, rather than contrive how we can thwart its designs.

"They only belittle and degrade their own Nation who imagine that any oppressive or despotic Government can be established in the Philippines. What the details of that Government will be perhaps may not be fully outlined now, but one thing is beyond question, when the Stars and Stripes float over the court houses and school houses of the Philippine Islands, they will not signify despotism, but justice, security, and the rights of man. Our flag floating there will symbolize liberty, regulated and governed by law, and the largest measure of self-government consistent with the welfare of its people."

OFFER FROM THE UNION CLUB.

Wants Part of the Catholic Orphan Asylum Property—Hitch in Negotiations.

It was learned yesterday that the negotiations which have been in progress for the sale of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum's block, bounded by Fifth and Madison Avenues, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, include a handsome offer from the Union Club for a part of the property. Just what part or how much of the block the club would like to buy is not known, but it is presumably a good-sized plot on one of the Fifth Avenue corners.

The purchase is not yet an accomplished fact, and a member of the committ

DEWEY IN HIS OLD HOME

Rides in the Locomotive Part of the Way from Shelburne.

GREETS MONTPELIER FRIENDS

Spends the Night in His Sleeper Instead of at His Brother's Home —Meets Gen. Howard.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 11.—Admiral Dewey arrived here from Shelburne on a special train at 5:25 o'clock this evening.

He was greeted by an immense crowd at the station. He walked through the streets in company with his brothers, Edward and William, bowing right and left to his old friends as he recognized them.

Admiral Dewey will not be the guest of his brother over night, as he has chosen to remain in his sleeping car. He has had one of the quietest days since leaving the Olympia. After a pleasant night's rest at the Shelburne Farms, he took an early morning walk and then, breakfast over, he was driven through the great estate of his host, Dr. W. Seward Webb.

On returning to the house, early in the afternoon, luncheon was served, and then the departure was taken for Montpelier, where the Admiral is now a guest of the capital city of the State.

The special train bearing the Admiral, Dr. Webb, and his party left Shelburne Station a few minutes after 3 o'clock. It consisted of the palace car Viceroy, the sleeper Genesta, and a dining car and buffet combination. Just before the Webb's private groom led into the baggage section of the accommodation a pair of horses, which will draw Admiral Dewey, Gov. Smith, and Mayor Senter of Montepelier in the parade to-morrow. Dr. Webb will also provide the carriage of state.

Gov. Smith had returned to Burlington earlier in the day in order to present a stand of colors to the First Regiment Vermont Volunteers of the late war.

The special train's run to Burlington was made in fourteen minutes, and along the road were knots of cheering people. The train drew into Burlington Station, which was well filled with young and old, and nearly every one carried a flag. There the crowd closed in around the Admiral's car, and watched the meeting of Gen. O. O. Howard and the hero of Manila Bay.

The stay in Burlington was less than ten minutes, and then the run was made to Winooski, the train stopping between lines of school children, flag in hand, drawn up on the steep bank beside the railroad, so that they were about even with the car windows. As the Admiral saw them he waved his hand and the children cheered and sang.

The next stop was made at Essex Junction, where the train was backed up to the station on the main line. Here a Grand Army Post and a band playing patriotic airs were in waiting. The Admiral's salute was fired, and as cheer after cheer arose Dewey stood on the platform and bowed.

The train then pulled up to the Williston Station, where Admiral Dewey, Mr. Callaway, and Dr. Webb went into the engine, the Admiral's flag being transferred to that portion of the train. The party remained in the cab during a run of some thirty miles. The Admiral alighted at Montpelier Junction, and returned to his coach.

The train backed up from the junction into Montpelier, so that Admiral Dewey was the first person to be seen as he sat in the vestibule gazing out upon familiar scenes.

His first glimpse of his native city in the gathering darkness must have impressed him, for everywhere there were flags and bunting flapping in the breeze. A great shout went up, "Here he comes!" and no sooner had the train stopped than the people pressed forward to the cars.

The only ones to be admitted to the rear platform were Edward and William T. Dewey, two of the Admiral's brothers. Edward had not seen his brother since the war had brought him renown, and William met Admiral Dewey for the first time in years.

Charles Dewey, another brother, who was in New York during Dewey week, did not come to meet the guest. The welcoming brothers went into the car, and soon after shaking hands, all three went out on the platform. Some one spoke to the Admiral and he replied: "Then it will be pleasant to-morrow." Then there was a cry of "Speech! Speech!" but the Admiral shook his head and said, "I can't talk," and, turning to his brother, Edward, said: "You make a few remarks." A quick reply came from the crowd, "You can fight better than talk!"

The Admiral and his brothers walked across the platform, ignoring the carriage in waiting, and up to the main street to the home of Edward Dewey, where he remained a short time.

Offers Admiral Dewey a Canary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11.—Some people are determined that Admiral Dewey's home shall be complete in every respect. One of them wrote to the committee to-day offering a canary bird and a cage to make home pleasant for the Admiral. The writer is a bird dealer in Philadelphia. The letter will be turned over to the Admiral.

FUNDS FOR PERMANENT ARCH.

To Perpetuate the Dewey Structure More Than $100,000 Has Been Already Subscribed by Citizens.

Charles H. Nicoll, the Secretary pro tem. of the Citizens' Committee for the perpetuation of the Dewey arch, said yesterday that members of the committee had already pledged over $100,000 for the fund to erect a permanent structure. The subscriptions are in sums ranging from $5,000 to $15,000. Mr. Nicoll will not disclose the names of the subscribers until after the organization has been formed at the meeting to-morrow.

Up to last evening the following additional persons had promised to serve on the Citizens' Committee: The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, Ralph N. Ellis, Walter S. Carter, George H. McLean, T. B. Baldwin, Bruce Price, Clement A. Griscom, Jr., Robert Hoe, John T. Terry, Charles N. Mapes, Andrew C. Zabriskie, William N. Dykman, Edward Mitchell, Walter Jennings, Albert Friedlander, Elwin H. Weatherbee, W. L. Bull, Francis S. Bangs, Theodore W. Myers, J. B. Haggin, G. Willett Van Nest, Henry R. Towne, S. M. Milliken, Dr. G. H. Wynkoop, Edgar L. Marston, O. P. Dorman, William G. Davies, Dr. Egbert Guernsey, William Baynor, Charles T. Matthews, J. Stevens Ulman, Frederick P. Moore, and James J. Coogan.

Among those who have replied to Mr. Nicoll's circular stating that they are in sympathy with the movement but will be unable to serve on the committee are Seth Low, H. T. Carey, William Bispham, and Norman W. Harris. Seth Low wrote as follows:

"I am in hearty sympathy with the idea of making the Dewey arch a permanent ornament of the city, and I shall be glad to contribute to the proposed fund."

Bruce Price wrote: "I shall be happy to do anything in my power to forward this splendid work."

Clement A. Griscom, Jr., said: "I am heartily in favor of making the Dewey arch permanent, and will be glad to serve on a Committee on Plan and Scope with that end in view."

The meeting at which a permanent organization will be formed, and at which it is not at all improbable that the whole of the sum required to build an arch in marble or marble and bronze will be subscribed, is to be held to-morrow at noon, in the Directors' room, on the third floor of the St. Paul Building. At this meeting Mr. Nicoll will report what has been done up to date. Although a number of persons have offered to pay their subscriptions to the fund immediately, Mr. Nicoll, not being empowered by any body to receive them, has declined to do so. He said yesterday that he would absolutely refuse to be identified with the financial side of the project after the organization had been formed, and that he supposed that some well-known banker would be asked to serve as Treasurer.

A baseless rumor was circulated in some quarters yesterday to the effect that a movement is on foot to prevent further organization of an Arch Committee under present conditions. Gen. Lloyd S. Bryce was mentioned as being concerned in this movement. Gen. Bryce, when seen last evening said there was not a word of truth in the report.

Woman for School Commissioner.

MINEOLA, Oct. 11.—The Democratic County Convention met here this afternoon in Allen's Hall and nominated Miss Addie Hicks of Lakeville for School Commissioner. Miss Hicks has been a teacher for twenty years.

DINNERS TO GEN. HARRISON.

Prince von Hohenlohe Will Entertain the ex-President To-morrow.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—The North German Gazette announces that the Imperial Chancellor, Prince von Hohenlohe, will give a dinner on Friday in honor of Gen. Benjamin Harrison. The guests will include Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador; Sir Frank Lascelles, the British Ambassador; Count von Buelow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Count Posadowsky-Wehner, Secretary of State for the Interior.

Prince von Hohenlohe, Count Posadowsky-Wehner, Count von Buelow, Count von Wedel, the Emperor's Chamberlain, and a number of high Government and Court officials, as well as several members of the Diplomatic Corps, were present at a dinner given this evening in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Harrison by Ambassador White.

Mr. Harrison on the War Outlook.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Daily Mail's Berlin correspondent says: "Gen. Benjamin Harrison, ex-President of the United States, declared to me to-day that he sighted breakers ahead for the British ship of state."

ALASKA BOUNDARY CONFERENCE

Sir Louis Davies and Mr. Chamberlain Will Again Talk the Matter Over.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Sir Louis Davies, Canadian Minister of Fisheries and Marine, will confer again to-morrow regarding the Alaskan question with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

Sir Louis to-day said that the temporary line, upon which it is expected an agreement will be reached, will be a mere tentative measure, for the purpose of preventing local friction while the negotiations on the main question are in progress.

He will sail for home in about a fortnight.

SOCIALISTS OPPOSE BERNSTEIN.

Members of the Congress at Hanover Disagree with His Theories.

HANOVER, Oct. 11.—At to-day's session of the Socialist Conference the discussion of the Bernstein evolution theory of Socialism, begun yesterday, was continued. Herr Liebknecht, in opposing the theory, exhorted the party to remain true to the Erfurt programme, declaring that Liberalism and the bourgeoisie must be the enemies of Socialism.

Herr Kautsky, who is regarded as the greatest scientific German exponent of theoretical Marxism, followed with a strong refutation of Bernstein's arguments, declaring that the Socialists must acquire political before economic power.

NO PEACE IN VENEZUELA.

Commander Hemphill Confirms Report that a Battle Is Imminent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The Navy Department to-day received a dispatch from Commander Hemphill of the Detroit, at Puerto Cabello, which confirmed the report that all hope of an understanding between the Government and the insurgents in Venezuela had been abandoned, and that a decisive battle might be expected at almost any time.

Venezuelan Troops Told to Retreat.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Oct. 11.—The Peace Party is gaining ground. The Government troops have been ordered to retreat on La Victoria.

Colombia Seeks a Redemption Loan.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—United States Minister Hart has informed the State Department that the Colombian Government is about to seek a loan of $14,599,500 in order to redeem its paper money in silver. The guarantee offered includes the rentals of the emerald mines, the match monopoly, and certain sums annually due from the Panama Canal Company. A national bank has also been re-established.

Germany's Exhibits at Paris.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—Dr. Richter, German Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition of 1900, says that the German exhibit will contain twenty departments, devoted to electricity, machinery, chemicals, explosives, and navigation. The total value of the exhibit will be about 18,000,000 marks.

An American Fisherman Arrested.

SKIBBEREEN, Ireland, Oct. 11.—An American fisherman has been arrested for fishing inside the limit.

WANT CANAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The State Commerce Convention, Before Adjourning at Utica, Asks for Completion of Waterways.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 11.—In the face of the fact that committees worked until a late hour last night, the State Commerce Convention opened its session at 9 o'clock this morning

The question which to a great extent occupied the attention of the delegates was the canals, their condition and improvement. Ex-Senator G. B. Sloan, Chairman of the Canal Committee, this morning presented the report of that committee, recommending that the work of canal improvement should be continued.

This report, in the form of resolutions, recites that the Canadian Government, by its canal from the great lakes to Montreal, and other contemplated waterways, has increased the importance of Montreal and other Canadian ports in such a way as to seriously threaten American ports.

The material improvement of the canals was necessary to maintain the commercial supremacy of the State and prosperity of its people.

The resolutions do not specify the method of the improvement, merely provide that the improvement must be progressive and calculated to attain a definite object, and so made that each step will be complete in itself and give immediate benefits to commerce.

A rising vote was called for upon the adoption of the report, and Thomas L. Platt, who spoke against canals yesterday, was the only one voting in opposition to it.

A further report was presented from the Canal Committee approving the application of civil service rules to work upon the canals, and this was adopted unanimously.

During the course of the day's sessions A. Abrams spoke on the negligence of the State in the support of her commerce; H. B. Herbert defended railroad and elevator interests and terminals. F. B. Thurber of New York read a paper on "Taxation as Affecting Commerce and Manufactures." The address was largely devoted to inequalities in the existing tax laws in their provisions relating to banks and trust companies. Lawson Purdy and G. Waldo Smith of New York also spoke on taxation.

C. G. Kolff, Secretary of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce, dilated on the advantages of Staten Island as a terminal for New York. This was followed by a resolution, which was adopted without debate. It provided that the proper development of the commercial advantages of Staten Island at the Atlantic gateway to the Empire State is necessary for the growth of the commerce of New York State.

After a short session to-night the convention adjourned.

THE CASE OF DR. DE COSTA.

Not to Become a Roman Catholic—His Letter of Resignation.

The Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. De Costa said yesterday regarding the action of Bishop Potter in so promptly accepting his resignation from the ministry that he was not at all surprised, but had rather expected it. He did not expect to receive notice of the Bishop's action, as that was not necessary.

Dr. De Costa said that as to his future plans he could say little at present, but he did not intend to engage in ministerial work. He added that there was no truth in the report that he intended to embrace the Roman Catholic faith. He said he had not determined when, if at all, he would give out the lengthy letter which he wrote to Bishop Potter.

Policeman Injured Rescuing a Child.

Policeman John J. O'Connor of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station had his shoulder dislocated yesterday morning while rescuing a little girl who was in danger of being run over by a Second Avenue trolley car at Fifty-second Street. The child became so frightened at an approaching car that she was unable to move. O'Connor rushed in front of the car and threw her off the track. He was knocked down. He will be recommended for promotion.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This morning the yachting enthusiasts will wend their way for the fifth time to the piers from which the club steamboats, the steam yachts, and the very few excursion steamboats which still advertise that they will attend the cup races, will start for what has now become a monotonous trip to the lightship. The depressing fog and gloom of yesterday afternoon and last evening discouraged numbers of people who are tempted to try again, and unless weather conditions improve this morning there will be no surprise if another failure is recorded, and if the day resolves itself into simply a fifth outing of what is now known as the Columbia-Shamrock Racing Association.

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The New York Yacht Club will furnish the steamboat Republic for the use of members and guests on all days set for the races. The tickets originally printed and dated for five days—Oct. 3, 5, 7, 10, and 12—have now run out, and new ones have had to be printed for to-morrow, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday. These were ready for the members who called for them yesterday, but the demand was slight. Rarely in the history of the New York Yacht Club have there been so many failures in a cup race, and if there are any more it is probable that the last and deciding race may be started almost at dawn some morning in the future, and will be witnessed only by those on the committee tugs and on the steam yachts Erin and Corsair.

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Despite the interest felt in the Woman's Championship Golf Tournament, now in progress on the Philadelphia Country Club links at Bala, the fashionable restaurants were crowded with well-known women at luncheon yesterday, and it was difficult to obtain tables for dinner at the three most popular cafés. Quite a large delegation of New York women and men will go to Philadelphia this morning and to-morrow to see the final games of the tournament. The defeat of Miss Beatrix Hoyt yesterday morning by Mrs. Caleb Fox of the Philadelphia Country Club, who won by three up and two to play, has thrown Philadelphia society into a state of delirious joy, and is a great suprise to New York golfers. Although this is the first time Mrs. Fox has played in a National championship tournament, she had proved herself a formidable competitor in several previous matches with Eastern feminine golfers, and held the championship of the Women's Golf Association of Philadelphia for two years. While Miss Hoyt was defeated through overconfidence, she is probably a better player than Mrs. Fox, but this is an after boast, and the championship is not in the Shinnecock Club for this year. Miss Cassatt's victory over her sister Philadelphian, Miss Griscom, was due to better play. The hopes of the members of the Newport Golf Club have revived with the defeat of Miss Hoyt and the easy victory which Miss Anna Sands scored over Miss Florence McNeely of the Merion Club. Mrs. Cochrane of Ardsley is now looming up as the possible champion, and it looks a little as if the deciding match might be between Newport and Ardsley, represented, respectively, by Miss Sands and Mrs. Cochrane, although there is some betting on Miss Marion Oliver of Albany and Miss Pauline Mackey of Boston.

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It was generally reported yesterday where people met that the engagement of a well-known New York widower and a Philadelphia maiden, who is a sister of one of the younger and most prominent of New York society matrons, may be announced at any time. The report was current at Newport last Summer and was published in a Philadelphia newspaper, only to be denied in the New York press. The engagement, when announced, will not be an entire surprise to society, but will be pleasantly received, as both the man and woman are popular and have many friends.

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The wedding of Mr. Ralph Parr and Miss Laura Jenkins of Baltimore will be celebrated in that city on Nov. 2. Mr. Parr's family have leased the handsome house owned by Mr. David Stewart, on North Charles Street, Baltimore, for the Winter, and the young couple will probably spend the Winter there. Miss Jenkins is so well known to New Yorkers through Summers spent at Newport, Bar Harbor, and Narragansett that quite a delegation from this city will go on to the Monumental City for her nuptials. She should make a very handsome bride.

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Recent letters received from Dinard state that the American colony there have been having a gay time of late, there having been a number of dances and receptions. Mrs. Clinch Smith of New York has been a great belle, and a ball was recently given in her honor by the young Duke of Manchester, who has been visiting Mrs. Hughes-Hallett. There is much gossip in Dinard over the manner in which the Duke is said to have defrayed the expenses of this ball.

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The cable brings the news of the sudden death on Tuesday at Archahon, France, of Mr. Mason C. Davidge, who married Miss Clara Potter, a daughter of Bishop Potter, some two or three years ago. Mr. Davidge was a nephew of the Washington lawyer who prosecuted Guiteau, and was a son of the late William H. Davidge and a brother of Mr. William Davidge, who married Miss Fanny Duer Robinson; of Mrs. Charles Taylor, formerly Miss Virginia Davidge, and of Miss Joanna Davidge. His mother was Miss Mason of Virginia. His death is a sad ending of a charming romance.

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Mr. S. Osgood Pell, who is to marry Miss Isabel Audrey Townsend of Babylon, L. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 18, will give his farewell bachelor dinner at Delmonico's on Saturday night to his best man and ushers, who will be Messrs. Stephen H. Pell, Theodore Roosevelt Pell, R. M. Littlejohn, Lawrence R. Elliman, S. A. Warner Baltazzi, and Alexander Van Rensselaer Barnewall.

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Among those booked to sail on the St. Louis this morning for Southampton are Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Fraser, Miss Patterson of Washington, Miss Mumford of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Tinker, W. D. Stratton, J. W. Wainwright, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Walker, and Miss Muriel and Miss Evelyn Walker. As already announced, Col. De Lancey Kane and Mrs. A. Lawrence and daughters are booked to sail on the Germanic for Liverpool to-day. On the Westernland, which arrived from Antwerp yesterday, there came among others Mr. and Mrs. Hampton L. Carsen and family, Miss Mary H. Biddle and Miss Helen R. Biddle of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry O. Hurlburt. The Oceanic, which arrived yesterday, brought among her passengers Dr. J. H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Hicks Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. William Babcock, Lieut. Col. E. J. Bor and Mrs. Bor, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bierstadt, Mrs Bottome, Mrs. Bruce Townsend and two sons, Dr. Lyman Brown and Mrs. Brown, W. H. Butler, S. P. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Coxe, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. George Dexter, Mr. and Mrs. Francis E. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Duer, Amos F. Eno, Mr. and Mrs. J. Togar Fisher, D. S. Gardiner, Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett, J. V. Garrett, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Jenkins, Miss Laura Jenkins, and Thomas C. Jenkins of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson and two sons, Miss M. C. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. McCurdy, Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. McCurdy, Lieut. R. A. McIlhenny, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Park, Mrs. Alfred Parrish, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Platt of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Potter, John Rutherfurd, Augustus Tooth, Miss Turnbull, Dr. R. B. Warfield, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Worrall, Mrs. John W. Mackay, Center Hitchcock, and Mrs. Yznaga. Frederic J. de Peyster and Theodore Bacon arrived on the Ems from Genoa.

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Interest having waned in the cup races, the question of golf and field sports of all kinds is uppermost in the mind of society. Yesterday there was another run of the Meadow Brook hounds, and the daily reports from the golf contest at Philadelphia are eagerly read. Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Lester Del Garcia will remain at Islip until the middle of November. Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. John Mayer, at Mahwah, N. J., where she will stay until she sails for Europe in November. Mrs. Duncan Elliot and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish are for the present at Newport. There are still quite a number of people at Southampton, and, although the hotels are closed at Narragansett, the cottages are still open and the occupants are enjoying the very best part of the season after the departure of the "madding crowd."

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Mrs. Henry Chapman and Miss Eleanor Robinson and Miss Lota Robinson of Baltimore will pass the Winter abroad, sailing from New York about Jan. 1. Mrs. Potter Palmer will take her annual European tour very shortly and the De Lancey Kanes and "Jack" Beresfords will pass the Winter in England as usual.

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Although London is beginning to wake up, there is little to talk about on the other side of the water but the "meetings" in Scotland, which have kept up with a persistence which is remarkable. The weather has been anything but agreeable, the very worst sort of Scotch mist, chilly and raw. All day at the last of these meetings—the Northern—there were various contests, such as throwing the hammer, putting the stone, reeling, dancing, and piping, and each evening there was a ball. A writer in one of the Scottish prints remarks: "The ball, which concludes each day's exertions, is a function of the most exclusive description, and the quotation, 'Every gate is barred with gold and open but to golden keys,' is of no avail. The claims of long descent are alone recognized, and 'The Phairshon,' whose son is reported to have married Noah's daughter, is of more consequence than all the multimillionaires of California. Stately lords and dames fling ceremony to the winds, and foot it among the 'hooching' and skirling throng as blithely as any, and the 'kilted reel' caps the climax of vivid and penetrating enthusiasm." The Bradley Martins have been the only Americans who have dared to penetrate of their own accord into this stronghold of feudal aristocracy. At one of the last of the dances Lady Craven, who is stouter and looks much like her mother, wore blue satin, veiled in tulle, with a dog collar of diamonds. The gatherings were concluded with a garden party at Cawdor and Glamis, the very anachronism of which caused Shakespearean students to shudder. But the Hungarian band and the modern delicacies from London pastry cooks and caterers seemed as fitting there as other festivities would have done in the time of the Macbeths. One thing was missing. The Hungarian band did not play ragtime.

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From Simla comes the following: "Heavy rain has now terminated the fortnight's break which Simla people enjoyed up to a few days back, the more for the extraordinary drenching to which they were subjected in the earlier months of the monsoon. Lady Curzon has been once more favored with luck in the weather. The night of the pleasant dance given at the Viceregal Lodge was simply perfect, the moon shining out of the clearest of skies on the line of hooded rickshaws, both going to and coming from the function. There have also been musicales and quite a surfeit of private theatricals, in which "My Friend the Prince," "His Excellency the Governor," and "The Liars" were produced. Much adverse criticism has been given to many of the American newspapers which invented the arrival of Mrs. Leiter at Simla and various comments on the old ground of her alleged eccentricities of speech. Mrs. Leiter has not been at Simla, and Miss Daisy is not engaged to the head of a noble house on Lord Curzon's staff. These false and misleading reports have been copied in some of the Indian newspapers, and have given great annoyance to Lord and Lady Curzon, who have personally denied them."

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English people are laughing over the poor showing of the cricket team headed by Prince Ranjitsinhji in Philadelphia. The fact that before he had been an hour on this side he was expressing publicly his unstinted admiration for the American girl establishes the fact in the British mind that he will take back with him an American bride. They view this with the greatest leniency, although at the same time the English press has pronounced Sir Thomas Lipton's publicly expressed ideal of American feminine loveliness "highly uninteresting and not otherwise than vulgar."

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Gen. Thomas L. James, who returned by the Umbria last Sunday from London, is a great favorite in that city. He is spoken of there as the "distinguished monometallist." Gen. James is at his residence, 322 West Eightieth Street, where is also his daughter, Mrs. Henry G. Pearson, whose Summer home is at Highwood, N. J. While in London Gen. and Mrs. James were the guests of Stanford Parry at the Walsingham, on Piccadilly.

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The meeting at Newmarket was pronounced exceedingly smart, and society, which had returned somewhat chilled from Scotland, basked in the sunny weather of a golden English October. The American jockey Reiff has been made much of socially, and he bids fair to rival the famous Tod Sloan, who has somewhat lost caste in England. Among those on the grand stand during the races were the William and Marcus Beresfords. Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Beresford, wore black with a black and pale blue hat, and Lady Marcus was in brown, relieved by a straw-colored vest and trimmings. The Duchess of Devonshire wore a black cloth gown faced with white and a toque of shaded lilac.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 11.—Paymaster Cowie of the Training Station is entertaining S. P. Read, formerly United States Consul at Tien-Tsin, China.

Theodore W. Phinney has returned from New York.

Cope Whitehouse left this evening for New York, Washington, and Charleston, West Va. He expects to be absent about two weeks, returning to Newport at the beginning of November to make final arrangements for a visit to Egypt, where work on the Assiut dam will be resumed after the Nile has fallen.

W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Jr., is about to proceed up the Nile to Abyssinia with the intention of exploring the neighborhood of Lake Rudolph. It is understood, however, that the principal object of his expedition will be a thorough survey of Lake Dembea, or Tana.

Blair Fairchild has gone to New York.

This evening Lispenard Stewart entertained at dinner at White Lodge in honor of Count and Countess H. De Pomtalis of France.

R. I. Gammell entertained at dinner this evening.

Robert L. Gerry will take a party of the cottagers to the State Fair in Providence on his coach to-morrow.

On Sunday evening Mrs. William Post will entertain at dinner for young people. The ladies will wear fancy costumes in the designs of baby frocks.

Lieut. Commander Niles E. Mason of the Torpedo Station has gone to Washington for a visit.

The steam yacht Sultana returned from New York to-day with Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel on board.

Mrs. Potter Palmer and her son, Potter Palmer, Jr., have returned from New York, where they were guests of Sir Thomas Lipton.

Stuyvesant Fish has returned from New York.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Moore—Stanton.

The marriage of Miss Helen Louise Stanton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Stanton and Dr. John William Moore took place last evening in the Westminster Presbyterian Church. The ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. Robert F. Sample, assisted by the Rev. Erskine N. White, was followed by a small reception at the home of the bride's parents, 419 West Twenty-third Street. The bride's gown of white satin was trimmed with point lace and her tulle veil was caught with orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of valley lilies and white orchids. Mrs. George Taylor, matron of honor, was attired in pink satin. Her flowers were pink chrysanthemums. Frank McM. Stanton, a brother of the bride, acted as best man. The ushers were John R. Stanton, another brother of the bride; Charles Tyler Dutten, Walter B. Sample, Capt. Frank W. Lund, Charles H. Paine of Boston, and George T. Clarkson of Pittsburg. After a brief honeymoon trip, Dr. and Mrs. Moore will make their home in Michigan.

De Mund—Bellinger.

Frederick W. De Mund, son of Dr. John De Mund of Ridgewood, N. J., and Miss Sadie Bellinger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Bellinger, were married yesterday morning in Grace Reformed Church, this city. The Rev. J. R. Duryee, the pastor, officiated. The bride wore pearl gray silk with a picture hat of velvet to match, and carried white roses. She was given away by her father. Miss Daisy Blauvelt of Paterson, N. J., was maid of honor and only attendant. She was gowned in castor cloth worn with a large black hat. Her bouquet was composed of pink roses. Dr. C. De Mund was his brother's best man. The ushers were James Smylie Tucker of Elizabeth, N. J., and Hampton Cutter of Woodbridge, N. J. A breakfast for the bridal party and the immediate relatives of the couple followed the ceremony.

Duckett—Hall.

Miss Minnie Dunbar Hall and Richard Battee S. Duckett were married yesterday afternoon at St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker, officiated. Charles M. Sellman of Boston, first cousin of the bridegroom, was best man, and the bride was attended by her younger sister, Miss Hall. Harry Blatsley and Messrs. Hart and Waters were ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Duckett will go to Boston on their wedding trip and make their home with the bride's mother in Brooklyn. Mr. Duckett is connected with the leather manufacturing firm of Sellman & Co.

Barry—Pegram.

The Rev. John Neilson Barry and Miss Mildred Eldridge Pegram, daughter of the late Orlando Pegram of this city, were married on Tuesday at St. Ignatius's Church, the ceremony being conducted by the Rev. Arthur Ritchie. The Rev. John Neilson Barry is a son of Major and Mrs. Robert P. Barry, both formerly of this city, and now residing at Warrenton, Fauquier County, Va., Mrs. Robert P. Barry having been a Miss Neilson, and niece of Hamilton Fish. Mr. Barry, upon the completion of his course at the General Theological Seminary in this city, went to the missionary diocese of Washington, where he had a parish at Palouse. He has now been transferred to a larger parish, at Spokane, where he and Mrs. Barry will go after their wedding trip.

Nichols—Batterman.

Miss Adelaide Hulda Batterman, daughter of Mr. Henry Batterman of 360 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, and Charles Walter Nichols, also of Brooklyn, were married last evening at the home of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. T. B. McLeod of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church. The bride was attended by Miss Edith Whitney of this borough as maid of honor. The best man was William H. Nichols, Jr., a brother of the bridegroom. The bride was dressed in white satin and wore a brooch of pearls and diamonds, the gift of the groom. A reception followed the ceremony.

Dennison—Thomson.

SING SING, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Miss Elizabeth Brainard Thomson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Thomson, and Robert F. Dennison of Cleveland, Ohio, were married this evening at St. Paul's Church, this village. The Rev. Charles M. Niles officiated. Miss Sarah K. Thomson was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Julia B. Tarbox of Batavia and Mabel Thomson, a sister of the bride. Miss Georgia Thomson and Miss Elizabeth Brusie were flower girls. Miss Doris Thomson was the bride's attendant, and James C. Brook of Cleveland was best man. There was a reception at the home of the bride's parents after the ceremony.

McGrath—Sheppard.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 11.—The marriage of Miss Cora Amelia Sheppard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Sheppard, to Maurice E. McGrath of New Brunswick took place this afternoon at the home of the bride's parents. Miss Edna Woodruff of Phillipsburg, N. J., was the bridesmaid, and Edgar Sheppard of this city was best man. The ushers were Frank H. Leitheiser and John Watson of New Brunswick. Mr. and Mrs. McGrath will reside in New Brunswick.

Gasser—Freund.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 11.—Lieut. C. Albert Gasser of the First New Jersey Regiment was married to-night to Miss Lydia E. Freund by the Rev. J. Hollifield. The ceremony was performed at the minister's home. The bride is a daughter of the late Rev. J. W. Freund. Lieut. Joseph B. O'Rourke acted as best man, and Clara Freund and Louise C. Gasser were the bridesmaids.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Capt. Lorenzo T. Baker.

Capt. Lorenzo T. Baker, well known in the National Guard, died Tuesday at his home, 203 East Thirty-third Street, in his sixty-seventh year.

Capt. Baker was born in Marietta, Penn., Aug. 18, 1833. He came to this city when a young man and served in the civil war with the Eighth Regiment of New York Volunteers. Since then he had been in the National Guard. In 1873 he was elected Captain of the old Washington Grays, having held previously the office of Quartermaster Sergeant. During the railroad riots of July, 1877, his command was stationed in the State Arsenal in this city. Four Gatling guns were obtained at that time by the Grays, and the first Gatling company of the city was drilled by Capt. Baker. The troop was then reorganized as Battery E, and again reorganized the following year as the Second Battery. Capt. Baker retired from the Captaincy in 1881.

The funeral will take place at the Second Battery Armory at 8 o'clock to-night.

Ex-Congressman J. L. Blake.

Ex-Congressman John L. Blake, one of the oldest lawyers in Orange, N. J., died Tuesday at the residence of his son-in-law, William Read Howe, in Llewellyn Park, West Orange. Mr. Blake was born in Boston, Mass., in 1831. He drew the original charter of Orange, and was counsel for the township, town, and City of Orange continuously until 1866. He was a member of the New Jersey Assembly in 1857, and was elected a member of Congress in 1878. Besides being one of the organizers of the Orange Gaslight Company and subsequently for many years President of the Citizens' Gaslight Company, Mr. Blake was the first President of the Third Ward Savings Bank, for more than fifteen years a Director of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, a member of the Advisory Board of the Orange Memorial Hospital, and a Vestryman in St. Mark's Episcopal Church of West Orange. His funeral will be held at St. Mark's Church, West Orange, at 3:30 P. M. to-morrow.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY HERTZ, for many years proprietor of Hertz's German Hotel at Long Branch, N. J., died there yesterday morning in his fifty-eighth year. He was a native of Germany, and came to this country in 1875. He was formerly a wholesale bottler in New York.

THEODORE F. SUYDAM, whose ancestors were among the early Dutch settlers of Manhattan Island, died on Monday at his home, 118 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Suydam was seventy-four years old, a bachelor, and was formerly in the clothing trade. He had lived in Brooklyn for thirty years.

MOSES SLATER died suddenly of apoplexy yesterday morning at his home, 145 East Fifty-fifth Street. Mr. Slater was born in England in 1825, and came to America when sixteen years old, settling first at Hartford, Conn. Thirty-six years ago he moved to this city, and later became an importer and maker of musical instruments, which business he conducted up to the time of his death. The funeral will take place to-morrow evening at his home.

GEORGE GOMER, a Brooklyn clothier, died at Sayville, L. I., last night. His town house was in Brooklyn, and he had been stopping at Sayville since July. He was a member of a number of German societies in Brooklyn, a Director of the Bushwick Savings Bank, a member of the Bushwick Club and of several committees of the German Hospital Society, and the President of the Broadway Merchants' Association of Brooklyn.

WILLIAM WARD PECK, a pioneer in the California trade, died Tuesday at his home, 452 Lexington Avenue, after being an invalid for several years. Mr. Peck was born in Titusville, Penn., eighty years ago. During the Californian gold fever he went West and established a mercantile business at Sacramento. Some years later he moved to New York and conducted a shipping and commission business between this city and California. He retired from active business life about twenty-five years ago. The funeral will take place to-day. The interment will be at Greenwood.

ALBERT MEISLAHN, for over thirty years a resident of Brooklyn, and prior to the civil war a prominent grocery merchant in the old First Ward of New York, died suddenly Tuesday morning at his home, 399 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, from apoplexy. He was the father of Albert Meislahn, the bell chimer of Trinity Church, Manhattan. He was born in Germany, came to New York as a young man, worked his way up as a grocery clerk, and subsequently owned two large stores in lower New York. About thirty years ago he retired from active business. The funeral will be held to-night at his home. He will be buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

PHILIP MICHAELSON, the last surviving charter member of King Solomon's Lodge, No. 279, F. and A. M., and widely known in fraternal society circles, died Tuesday morning of pneumonia at his home, 310 East Fifty-eighth Street. He was born July 24, 1814, in Bavaria, and came to America in 1840, locating in this city. For many years he was engaged in the retail Hebrew book trade, and fourteen years ago founded the firm of Philip Michaelson & Son, importers of brushes. He retired ten years ago. Mr. Michaelson was from 1852 to 1892 Secretary of King Solomon's Lodge, No. 279, F. and A. M., and from 1852 to 1877 was Secretary of Temple Rodoph Sholom. He was a member of many fraternal societies. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock this morning from Temple Rodoph Sholom, Sixty-third Street and Lexington Avenue.

FEVER TAKEN TO SANTIAGO.

Two Cases from Havana Induce Threat of a Quarantine.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 11.—The Mobile Line steamer Flandria, Capt. Hansen, arrived here yesterday with her first officer and chief engineer ill with yellow fever, which they had contracted at Havana. The chief engineer, it is thought, will die.

The ship has been strictly quarantined. This is the third infected ship to arrive this season from Havana, and it is thought that the health officials will enforce a quarantine against Havana and Key West.

There have been no cases of yellow fever in the city proper for a month, and

RACING AT MORRIS PARK

Good-Sized Crowd Sees Three Close Finishes.

THE STEEPLECHASE FARCICAL

Six of the Seven Horses in It Fell or Refused to Take the Jumps—Two of the Jockeys Hurt.

There was not a brilliant programme promised at Morris Park yesterday, but a larger crowd than has been present for some time was out to see the races. In three of the races the finishes were so close that the spectators had to guess which of the contenders had won until the number of the winner was hoisted on the jockey board. This was the case in the races won by Lambent, Toluca, and Raffaelo.

Toluca's victory was snatched from Matanza in the final jump and was due solely to the splendid finishing powers of Clawson, who rode her. This was the boy's first mount since he was set down by his employer, Sydney Paget, for what appeared to the stable's trainer, Sam Hildreth, to be a bad ride.

Ethelbert made his first appearance since he went wrong at Saratoga, and although the talent voted him one of the best bets of the meeting, he looked a trifle big for a horse that so much confidence could be reposed in. He was beaten by a short head by Raffaelo.

The steeplechase, which was a selling affair, brought out a poor crowd of timbertoppers. Seven of them started and all but one of them fell or refused to jump, so that the only horse in the race that had been properly schooled to jump, Decameron, the favorite, came home by himself. It was the most farcical race the cross-country sport has known since steeplechasing was revived. Fool Hardy and Nestor, both of whom had fallen, were caught by riders in the field, mounted by the unknowns, and ridden in for second and third moneys. Raymond, who rode Fool Hardy, was suffering from concussion of the brain, and Donohue's collar bone was broken when picked up.

Lambent showed that she is coming back to her old form when she won the high-weight handicap for all ages at three-quarters of a mile, by a short head. Lady Trans, one of the two-year-old starters, made most of the running, but gave up the ghost when the stretch was reached, and had to be content with third money.

A poor lot of two-year-olds went to the post in the fourth race, and it looked to be any one's race at the start. In the stretch, Mauvilla, who had led most of the way, gave up the fight to Goldone, who won by two lengths. Glorian had an easy victory in the mile and a sixteenth race over the hill.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Steeplechase for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1899. Purse of $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of the winner, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. About two miles. Time—4:08.

1—Decameron, 150 pounds, Fox's br. g. 9 years, by Boccaccio-Victoria, 153 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Slack)

2*—Fool Hardy, H. Hewitt's b. g., 3, 135, 7 to 2 and 2 to 1.....(Raymond)

3*—Nestor, H. S. Page's b. g., 6, 153, 9 to 2 .....(T. Donohue)

The Parrot-Mouthed, 151, 8 to 1, (Green;) Sibley, 148, (Mahoney,) Dr. Reed, 148, 8 to 1, (Davis,) and Al Reeves, 133, 20 to 1, (Collins,) also ran, but fell.

*Fell, but mounted and finished.

Won easily.

SECOND RACE.—Highweight Handicap for all ages. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, to the winner, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last three-quarters of the Withers mile. Time—1:15.

1—Lambent, b. m., Clancy's b. g., by Champion-Starlight, 115 pounds, 5 to 2 and even money .....(O'Connor)

2—A. N. B., J. E. McDonald's br. c., 3, 121, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Bullman)

3—Lady Uncas, Osceola Stable's b. f., 2, 110, 30 to 1 .....(Doggett)

His Excellency, 118, 3 to 1, (Spencer;) Herbert, 116, 8 to 1, (Wilson;) Peep O'Day, 140, 8 to 1, (Odom;) Standing, 112, 5 to 1, (Jenkins,) and Allaire, 99, 10 to 1, (Brien,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The McGrathiana Selling Stakes, for fillies three years old, non-winners of $1,000 in 1899 at time of closing. Purse of $1,000, added to a subscription of $10 each, $30 additional for starters, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:28.

1—Toluca, Sydney Paget's ch. f., by Nomad-Sweet, 115 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Clawson)

2—Matanza, L. V. Bell's ch. f., by Hanover-The Niece, 107, 3 to 1 and even money...(Jenkins)

3—Country Dance, L. O. Appleby's br. f., by Knight of Ellerslie-Galliard, 108, 6 to 1.....(Spencer)

Bettie Gray, 98, 10 to 1, (Dangman;) La Cheviot, 100, 20 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Halo, 95, 10 to 1, (Wilson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; two lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,200; selling allowances. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:28¾.

1—Goldone, Green B. Morris's b. c., by Goldfinch-Alibone, 100 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money .....(Bullman)

2—Mauvilla, P. H. Hume's b. f., 107, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Richards)

3—Federalist, Lee S. Burridge's ch. c., 95, 6 to 1.....(Wilson)

Oread, 103, 3 to 1, (Dangman;) Maidstone, 87, 15 to 1, (Daly;) Erwin, 100, 10 to 1, (Dupee;) Hansborough, 105, 7 to 2, (Jenkins;) Zemora, 92, 10 to 1, (Slack;) Prescurso, 105, 5 to 1, (O'Leary;) Matt Simpson, 95, 60 to 1, (Gisbourne;) Freylinghuysen, 100, 20 to 1, (Boland;) La Vega, 90, 20 to 1, (Lawlor;) Mynheer, 107, 8 to 1, (Doggett;) Mare Hanlon, 92, 8 to 1, (Odom,) and Wandering Minstrel, 108, 6 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by two lengths; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $5 each, $5 additional for starters, to the winner, of which $200 to second and $75 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:41⅘.

1—Raffaello, M. Murphy's ch. c., by Farondale-Jennie S., 115 pounds, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Jenkins)

2—Ethelbert, Perry Belmont's b. c., 125, 9 to 10 and 1 to 4.....(Spencer)

3—Veracious, Turney Brothers' ch. f., 98, 20 to 1.....(O'Connor)

MacLeod of Dare, 114, 4 to 1, (Bullman,) and Claroba, 87, 30 to 1, (Slack,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; three lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners during the meeting; selling allowances. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth over the hill. Time—1:48¾.

1—Glorian, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's br. h., 4 years, by Sir Modred-Glorianne, 108 pounds, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(O'Leary)

2—Bangor, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, ch. c., 3, 108, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Spencer)

3—Handpress, J. J. McCafferty's b. h., 4, 114, 3 to 1.....(Slack)

Won handily by half a length; four lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages. Five and one-half furlongs of the Eclipse course.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Richard J.	114	Belle of Lexington 103
St. Callatine	111	Oneck Queen 102
Jinks	109	Himtine 102
Our Gertie	106	Prestidigitator 100
McMeekin	105	Uncle Louis 97
Belle of Holmdel	105	Queen of Song 92

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five and a half furlongs on the Eclipse course.

Mauvilla	114	Zemora	97
Templar	112	Decimal	97
Kitchener	110	Native	97
Kamara	107	Summer Girl	97
Olea	107	Dear Heart	92
Mercer	106	The Bobby	92
Jucoma	104	Jamaica	92
Precursor	104		

THIRD RACE.—The New Rochelle Selling Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward. The Withers mile.

Trillo	114	Hardy Pardee	106
Charentus	112	Alpen	106
Duke of Middleburg	107	The Pride	104
Doctor Eichberg	106	Toluca	104

FOURTH RACE.—The Westchester Handicap, for all ages. Six and a half furlongs on the Withers mile.

Richard J.	127	Tamor	108
Jinks	118	General Mart Gary	108
Lieutenant Gibson	116	The Bobby	107
Lady Lindsey	110	Nanine	106

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. The Withers mile.

Handpress	112	Maximo Gomez	105
Glonoine	109	Myth	103
Trillo	108	Rare Perfume	102
Elner	107	The Gardner	102
Scotch Plaid	107	Leando	100
The Roman	106	Souchon	95

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One and one-eighth miles on the Withers course.

Caindro	119	Muskadine	105
Box	118	Lotharlo	102
St. Cloud	113	Maid of Harlem	97
Decanter	108	Sir Hubert	90

Racing Results at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 11.—Oakland results:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling; maidens. Lena Marie, 109 pounds, (Bozeman,) 4 to 1, won; Alaska, 109, (Buchanan,) 4 to 1, second; Lou Rey, 108, (Thorpe,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:17⅘. Cora L. F., Seven Up, Jennie Gibb, Monday, Berkeley Rose, The Offering, Master Lee, Prince A., Lomo, and Black Orphan also ran. Semper Leon left at post.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. The Scot, 103 pounds, (Coburn,) 2½ to 1, won; My Gypsy, 104, (Thorpe,) 3 to 5, second; Druidess, 109, (E. Jones,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:16. El Arte and Palapa also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; purse. May W., 104 pounds, (J. Ward,) 1 to 3, won; Ringmaster, 99, (Henry,) 50 to 1, second; Doctor Sheppard, 112, (Thorpe,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:42. Snips also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile; selling. Mamie G., 101 pounds, (J. Ward,) 3 to 2, won; Negligence, 113, (Blair,) 3 to 2, second; Imperious, 107, (E. Jones,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:29¾. Magnus and Somis also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; selling. Petal, 93 pounds, (Buchanan,) 6 to 1, won; Lode Star, 107, (Thorpe,) 6 to 5, second; Donator, 102, (Morse,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:49¾. Twinkle Twink, P. A. Finnegan, and Correct also ran.

LEXINGTON HARNESS RACES.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 11.—To-day's harness races resulted as follows:

First Race—Kentucky Stakes, for three-year-olds, two in three, $2,000.

Ecstasy, br. f., by Baron Wilkes, dam Ethelwyn-Harold, (Marvin) 1 1

The Merchant, ch. c., (McCoy).....2 2

My Trick, blk. c., (Rae).....3 3

Oakland Belle, blk. f., (De Ryder).....5 4

Betty Hamlin, b. m., (Geers).....4dis

Gracie Onward, ch. f., (Beachy).....Dis.

Time—2:18¾; 2:16½.

Second Race—2:19 Class, Trotting, $1,000.

Malzour, blk. g., by Elyria, dam by Brown Wilkes, (Shank) 1 1 1

Una Belle, ch. m., (Bever).....4 2 2

Alice Carr, blk. m., (Coleman).....2 4 5

Cozad, b. g., (McKay).....3 3 6

Dartmore, ch. s., (Benyon).....6 6 4

Nut Prince, b. g., (Dodge).....5 5 3

Baby B., b. m., (Honey).....Dis.

Time—2:15¾; 2:16½; 2:16¾.

Third Race—2:14 Class, Trotting, $1,000.

Glory, ch. g., by Sir Walter, Jr., dam Harebell-Harbinger, (Gatcomb) 4 1 1 1

Fleetwood, ch. s., by Elyria, (Brownridge) 1 2 5 6

Cutting, b. s., (McQuitty).....2 3 2 2

Fero Belle, b. m., (Rosemiro).....3 4 3 4

Medium Wood, b. s., (Hudson).....5 5 4 3

Pilot Evans, b. g., (Spears).....6 6 6 7

Rejected Stone, b. g., (Bonnell).....7 7 7 5

Time—2:15; 2:14¼; 2:14¾; 2:14¼.

HORSES SOLD AT LEXINGTON.

Mare Lucille Brings $7,000—Poor Prices at Woodard and Shanklin's.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 11.—R. W. Harris of Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., has sold to C. K. G. Billings of Chicago the race mare Lucille, 2:09¾, by Brummel, dam by Major Benton. The price paid was $7,000. Mr. Billings is the owner of Bumps, 2:03½. He wants the mare to drive on the Speedway in New York this Winter. She started on the circuit a green mare this Summer. William H. H. Achuff of Philadelphia has purchased of Scott Newman Jr., Louisville, the three-year-old trotting-bred filly Bordlight, by Boreal, dam by Witchwood. Price, $2,500. This makes three of the get of Boreal, two three-year-olds and one two-year-old, sold within two weeks for a total of $22,500.

The prices at Woodard & Shanklin's sale to-day were poor, thirty-nine head selling for an average of $125 per head. Best prices: Jay, gelding, 5 years, by Ashland Wilkes, dam by Almont, P. W. Ray, New Orleans, La., $300; Millie Wilkes, 2:22½, bay mare, 7 years, by Edgar Wilkes, dam by Coffman's Almont, Frank Gentry, Lexington, $225; brown colt yearling, by Nuthurst, dam by Gambetta Wilkes, to C. Nash, Hyde Park, Ohio, $250; bay mare, 4 years, by Elk Nutwood, by Electioneer, F. E. Marks, Boston, $200.

Sloan and Reiff Win at Newmarket.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—At the second day's racing of the Newmarket second October meeting to-day, Sloan finished first, with Lutetia, in the race for the Cheveley Park Stakes. The betting was 7 to 4 on the winner.

St. Paulus, ridden by L. Reiff, won a malden stakes.

YALE MEN HURT AT PRACTICE.

Rough Work of an Eleven After Light Playing Makes Trouble.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 11.—Capt. McBride departed from his policy of giving the football squad light work only by sending them in for an hour and a half of hard playing to-day. The scrubs alternated with the 'Varsity and college sides, each squad playing two halves.

Adams, who was at half back on the 'Varsity side, went down in a heap in an attempt to penetrate the line. He was unable to rise, and Trainer Robinson, who made a hasty examination, ordered him at once taken to a physician's, as his collarbone is either broken or dislocated.

Immediately after Adams was taken to town Sharpe turned his ankle, and he, too, was forced to leave the game. Capt. McBride thought the list of injured men was increasing too fast, and he stopped the playing summarily.

Meadow Brook Hunt Club Run.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The run of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club to-day furnished rare sport for the participants. The fences encountered were so stiff that C. Albert Stevens and J. Clinch Smith followed the road for the last half of the run. Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Mrs. James L. Kernochan, and Miss Holloway were the only women hunting, but many others followed in traps. The start was from Wheatley Hill, the hounds running in a circuitous course for twelve miles and finishing at Bull's Head.

POLICEMAN TRIES SUICIDE.

Patrolman Burke, While Riding on a Horse Car, Shoots Himself—Act Attributed to Insanity.

Richard Burke, a patrolman of twenty-six years' standing, put a bullet through his body just above the heart early yesterday afternoon while riding on a Fourteenth Street horse car and now lies in the New York Hospital in a serious condition. His act is attributed to mental derangement, and there is evidence that he has been suffering from mental trouble since last May.

Burke is a bachelor, fifty-four years old, and has been living with the family of his half-brother, Bernard Lynch, at 64 King Street. He is attached to the Eighty-first Precinct, the river and harbor police, and was relieved from duty at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, after a night tour of patrol work. When he came off post he was talking in a rather rambling fashion. He approached Patrolman Daniel Shaw, and, alluding to a man, who, Shaw says, is about the best friend he has, said:

"Say, ain't it terrible the way that fellow keeps bothering me? He said he was going to kill me. You told me that, Dan."

Burke then walked off, leaving his stick in the station house. He went home and Mr. Lynch, his brother, who saw him about 10 o'clock, said he seemed natural except for a bit of nervousness. About 11:30 o'clock he left the house in uniform, bound no one knew whither.

Shortly before 12:30 P. M. a green horse car, traveling east from the West Fourteenth Street Ferry on Fourteenth Street, passed Fifth Avenue, with Burke standing on the rear platform. When the car was a few yards east of the avenue, Burke drew his revolver, deliberately placed it against his breast, and fired. The weapon dropped to the floor of the car and then Burke stepped down and lurched unsteadily across to the north side of the street, where he fell.

Patrolman Michael H. Madden of the Nineteenth Precinct, who was on post at Fourteenth Street and University Place, noticed the crowd which had gathered and hurried over to find a man who had worked in the same station with him, writhing on the sidewalk. He turned in a hospital call and Surgeon Solley promptly responded with a New York Hospital ambulance. Burke was in the hospital eight minutes later. His act had attracted a great deal of attention in the busy shopping district.

Capt. Price of the Nineteenth Precinct went down to the hospital to see Burke and found him in a rambling state of mind, though he had kept his senses well enough to tell the surgeon that he had shot himself. Mr. Lynch, who called, was told that Burke had a chance to recover.

Burke was born in Ireland Jan. 17, 1845, came to this country and became a fireman, and on May 7, 1873, was appointed to the police force. He had an excellent record and had done a good deal of river and harbor work. On Aug. 4, 1898, he was transferred from Staten Island to the Tenderloin, the Nineteenth Precinct, and staid there over a month, thence going to the Seventeenth Precinct, the West Twentieth Street Station. When the Eighty-first Precinct was formed he was assigned to duty under Capt. Allaire.

Burke has a sister living in San Francisco. Lynch says his brother is a sober, temperate man.

Pennsylvania Railroad Man Killed.

LANCASTER, Penn., Oct. 11.—C. L. Strauch of Dravosburg, Supervisor of the Monongahela Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was killed at Salunga about noon to-day. He stepped from the front end of a waiting inspection train right in front of an approaching fast passenger train, and was struck on the head. He was picked up and placed on the train with the intention of bringing him to this city, but he died before reaching here.

GOLF QUEEN DETHRONED

Miss Beatrix Hoyt, Champion for Three Years, Loses a Game.

IS BEATEN BY MRS. C. F. FOX

Result of the Match Played Near Philadelphia Surprises Every One—Results of Other Contests.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—The colors of Miss Beatrix Hoyt of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, Southampton, L. I., were lowered to-day by Mrs. Caleb F. Fox of the Huntingdon Valley Cricket Club, Rydal, Penn., in the first round of the Women's Golf Championship Tournament, now being held on the links of the Philadelphia Country Club at Bala, near this city.

That Miss Hoyt should fall to qualify for the second round, which will be played to-morrow, was a great surprise to every one. She was the favorite all along, and even when Mrs. Fox was two up, with five to play, the Shinnecock player was still looked upon as a winner. Miss Hoyt has been the champion of the women golfers of the United States for three years.

Who the new queen will be is hard to tell, or even guess at, for there was some excellent golf played to-day. Naturally, the greatest interest was centred in Miss Hoyt's playing, and a great "gallery" followed her and Mrs. Fox around the course. Mrs. Fox started out well, but Miss Hoyt drew up to her on the fourth hole, and was one up on the seventh hole. Here Mrs. Fox braced up and evened up on the eighth and went ahead on the ninth hole. Miss Hoyt, try as she would, could not catch up, and Mrs. Fox won by three up, with two to play. Mrs. Fox's work on the green was excellent, while that of Miss Hoyt was somewhat indifferent. Mrs. Fox's strokes were also superior to those of the Long Island player.

What proved to be the best contest of the day was that between Mrs. J. Franklin McFadden of this city and Miss Genevieve Hecker of Noroton, Conn., which was won by the former. It took twenty holes to decide who was the winner, and the match was a stubborn one throughout.

The contest between Miss Frances C. Griscom and Miss Elsie Cassatt, both of whom are local favorites and strong golfers, was also watched with considerable interest. Both are members of the Merion Cricket Club of Haverford, near here, and Philadelphia golfers were about equally divided as to which would qualify for the second round. Both players started of well, but Miss Griscom could not stand the pace, and her opponent won by three up with two to play.

Miss Marion Oliver of Albany, N. Y., beat Miss Mary Barron of Irvington-on-the-Hudson, and Miss Florence McNeely of this city was defeated by Miss Anna Sands of Newport, R. I., of whom much was expected. The contest between Miss Ruth Underhill of Glen Cove, L. I., and Miss Jane Swords of Morristown, Newport, R. I., was the former, and Miss Pauline Mackay of Boston defeated Miss Alice Day, also of Morristown. The match between Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane of Irvington-on-the-Hudson and Miss G. M. Bishop of Bridgeport, Conn., was won by Mrs. Cochrane. The winners qualify for to-morrow's championship round.

Those who qualified in the Consolation round for the trophy of the Women's Golf Association of Philadelphia were Miss L. D. Maxwell of Glen Cove, L. I.; Miss Eunice Terry, Irvington-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.; Mrs. H. P. Morgan, Short Hills, N. J.; Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, Philadelphia; Miss Fanny K. McLane, Baltimore; Miss E. M. Supplee, Philadelphia; Mrs. William Shippen, Morristown, N. J., and Miss K. M. Rowland, Greenwich, Conn.

In the long driving contest this afternoon, Miss Marion Oliver of Albany, N. Y., won first prize. She drove the ball 144 yards 8 inches. Miss Beatrix Hoyt was second with 162 yards.

The advancing and putting contest was won by Miss May Barron of Irvington, N. Y.

The following are the summaries of the championship round:

Miss Beatrix Hoyt of Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, Southampton, L. I., against Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Huntingdon Valley Cricket Club, Rydal, Penn. Mrs. Fox won, 3 up and 2 to play.

Miss Marion Oliver, Albany Cricket Club, Albany, N. Y., against Miss Mary Barron, Ardsley Club, Irvington, N. Y. Miss Oliver won, 5 up, 3 to play.

Miss Florence McNeely, Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Penn., against Miss Anna Sands, Newport Golf Club, Newport, R. I. Miss Sands won, 1 up, with 2 to play.

Miss Ruth Underhill, Nassau Golf Club, Glen Cove, L. I., against Miss Jane Swords, Morris County Golf Club, Morristown, N. J. Miss Underhill won, 3 up, 2 to play.

Miss Pauline Mackay, Oak Ridge Cricket Club, Boston, against Miss Alice Day, Morris County Golf Club, Morristown, N. J. Miss Mackay won, 3 up, 2 to play.

Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane, Ardsley Club, Irvington, N. Y., against Miss G. M. Bishop, Brooklawn Cricket Club, Bridgeport, Conn. Mrs. Cochrane won, 5 up, 3 to play.

Miss Frances C. Griscom, Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Penn., against Miss Elsie Cassatt, Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Penn. Miss Cassatt won, 3 up, 2 to play.

Mrs. J. F. McFadden, Philadelphia Country Club, against Miss G. Hecker, Wee Burn Golf Club, Mrs. McFadden won, 1 up, twenty holes being played.

CORNELL ELEVEN STARTS WEST.

Will Be Given Some Hard Practice After Reaching Chicago.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 11.—There were twenty-seven members in the Cornell football party that left Ithaca this afternoon for Chicago via the Lehigh Valley Road.

The trip from Buffalo will be made in two special cars over the Wabash Railroad. The party will reach Chicago about 10:30 to-morrow. Capt. Starbuck said before leaving that it is his intention to give the team some sharp practice after they reach Chicago. The work will not be so hard as to endanger the physical condition of the players.

It will be a great disappointment to Ithaca supporters of the eleven if they suffer defeat at the hands of Chicago. Yet, owing to various misfortunes the team has met with during the present season in the loss of the services of the coach, for instance, and in having several new players to break in, it is doubtful if all the members of the team will be in fighting trim by Saturday.

HARVARD WINS FROM AMHERST.

Makes 41 Points to Nothing in Fifteen-Minute Halves.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 11.—Harvard easily defeated Amherst to-day, rolling up 41 points to nothing in fifteen-minute halves. Amherst was outplayed in every point of the game.

In the line, in spite of Amherst's weight, the Harvard forwards opened up holes everywhere, and, being well supported by the backfield, advanced the ball every down. As nearly all of Amherst's kick-offs were at once returned by Daly, the Harvard ends were given frequent chances for tackles. Their work under these points was admirable, as they downed the Amherst backs for a loss every time.

The line-up:

Harvard.	Position.	Amherst.
Campbell, (Ristine)	Left end	Dudley
Swain, (Blagden)	Left tackle	Morse
Boal, (A. R. Sargent and Barnard)	Left guard	Otis
Sargent, (Greene)	Centre	Larkin
Hollingsworth, (Rainsford)	Right guard	Varnum
J. Lawrence, (Lewis)	Right tackle	Butler
Hallowell, (L. Motley)	Right end	Ballentine
Daly, (Sawin)	Quarter back	Swift, (Patrick)
Parker, (Brayton)	Left half back	Byram, (S. Swift)
Kendall, (Ellis)	Right half back	Noyes
Warren, (Devens)	Full back	Washburne

Umpire—Mr. Fairbanks. Referee—H. O. Jenkins. Linesmen—Edmunds of Harvard and Forsdyck of Amherst. Timekeeper—F. Wood. Touchdowns—Parker, 2; Kendall, 2; Ellis, 2; Devens. Goals—Daly, 4; Sawin, 2. Total score—Harvard, 41; Amherst, 0. Time—Two fifteen-minute halves.

VIRGINIANS ONE TOUCHDOWN.

Scored by a Trick in the Game Against Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—The University of Virginia eleven to-day surprised themselves possibly more than they did the three thousand spectators by scoring a touchdown on the University of Pennsylvania half a minute before time was called, the final score being University of Pennsylvania 33, University of Virginia, 6.

It was the same old trick which was worked on Pennsylvania by Lafayette in 1896 when the latter defeated the Red and Blue eleven by the score of 6 to 4.

Coombs had kicked the ball to Coleman on Virginia's thirty-yard line. Coleman carried it back five yards. The Virginians sparred for wind. On the next line-up the Virginia quarter signaled "tackles left." The tackles dropped to the left end of the Southerners' line and W. Gardiner Pennsylvania's left end, allowed himself to be caught by the trick and swung over back of Pennsylvania's right end. The ball was snapped back and the Red and Blue line swerved toward Virginia's left end. Gerstle came like a hurricane, grasped the ball from Shibley, and skirting Pennsylvania's left end, was off like a flash, and never allowed the Pennsylvania runners to get within ten yards of him. Coleman kicked the goal.

And, after all, Capt. Hare is directly responsible for the touchdown. Virginia only wanted to play fifteen minutes in the second half and Hare insisted on twenty minutes. They finally compromised on seventeen and a half minutes, and the touchdown was scored after the fifteen minutes of play. Pennsylvania's work to-day was an improvement. There was some fumbling at quarter, but this was due almost wholly to the passing of McCloskey, who frequently bounced the ball into J. Gardiner's face.

The Virginia boys were unable to make any impression on Pennsylvania's line.

The teams lined up as follows:

Pennsylvania.		Virginia.
W. Gardiner	Left end	Willis, (Lyman)
Zimmerman	Left tackle	Henderson, (Pinkerton.)
De Silver, (Hare)	Left guard	Moore
McCloskey	Centre	Farran
McCracken	Right guard	French
Snover	Right tackle	Lloyd
Hodge, (Stehle)	Right end	Lyman, (Taylor)
J. Gardiner	Quarter back	Shibley
Kennedy, (Smith)	Left half back	Gerstle
Reugénberg	Right half	Mallory
Coombs	Full back	Coleman

Touchdowns—McCracken, 2; Snover, 2; Coombs, Reugenberg, Gerstle.

Goals from touchdowns—Coombs, 3; Coleman, 1.

Umpire—Dr. H. L. Williams, Yale. Referee—John H. Minds, University of Pennsylvania.

Timekeeper—Mr. Hedges, University of Pennsylvania. Time of halves—20 and 17½ minutes.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

W. H. Paige of St. Louis has been appointed special agent of the Aetna Life Insurance Company.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Patrons of Industry Fire Insurance Company of Onondaga and Oswego Counties, N. Y.

Miles & Co. of New Orleans have been appointed sole agents of the Providence-Washington Insurance Company of Rhode Island.

Edouard T. Mostert, of the firm of Weed & Kennedy, sailed for England yesterday in the St. Louis in connection with business matters now pending in London.

The Bavarian Mortgage and Exchange Bank, the Allemannia Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburg, the Munich Reinsurance Company, and the North German Insurance Company have been admitted to Michigan.

The Board of Directors of the Broadway Insurance Company of New York at its regular meeting yesterday adopted a formal resolution, instructing President J. S. Frelinghuysen to take the necessary proceedings to place the company in voluntary liquidation.

The insurance on the stock of M. Lowock & Co., at 619 Eighth Avenue, which was damaged by fire Monday night, was distributed as follows: Hanover, $5,000; Fire Association, $5,000; Westchester of Toronto, $5,000; Continental, $3,000; Phenix of Brooklyn, $2,500; Palatine, $2,500; German-American, $2,500; Thuringia American, $2,500; Caledonian, $2,500; Niagara, $2,500. J. R. Le Bowski & Co. will adjust the loss.

President C. H. Woodworth of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents has appointed the following standing committees: Executive—L. Dean, W. B. Flickinger, Stuart Harrison, A. H. Robinson, A. M. Weil, C. P. Whitney, and J. Gano Wright; Grievance—Merwin Jackson and the First Vice Presidents of State Associations; State Organization—H. N. Pinkham and the Secretaries of the State Associations; Legislation—Thomas Parker, Jr., S. R. Birchard, Myer Cohen, H. E. Palmer, C. B. Perry, James Southgate, Julius Strauss, and J. A. Waterworth.

The insurance on the property of the Crown Cordial and Extract Company at 18 Desbrosses Street, which was considerably damaged by fire Monday, was distributed as follows: On stock, Liverpool and London and Globe, $7,500; Niagara, $4,500; Allemannia, $3,000; Greenwich, $2,500; Pacific, $2,500; Continental, $2,500; National of Hartford, $2,500; American of Philadelphia, $1,500; Nassau, $1,500; German-American, $1,500; Reading, $1,000; Union of London, $625; Law, Union and Crown, $625; Security, $500; Williamsburg City, $500; Stuyvesant, $500. On machinery, Liverpool and London and Globe, $1,500.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

FLORA I. ROOT.—Deficiency judgment for $12,225 was docketed yesterday against Flora I. Root, in favor of Richard F. Carman growing out of the sale at foreclosure of the stables, 117 and 119 West Forty-sixth Street.

SCHEYER, POTS & CO.—Schedules of Scheyer, Pots & Co., cloak manufacturers at 24 West Fourth Street, show liabilities $8,797, nominal assets, $3,937, actual assets, $2,674. When this firm made an assignment on Sept. 27 it was stated that Edward Stern, the "Co.," had disappeared.

SAMUEL W. B. SMITH.—Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell yesterday received four executions, aggregating $3,739, against Samuel W. B. Smith, builder, of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, from Phillips & Avery, in favor of the following parties: Central Fire Proofing Company, $1,609; Union Stove Works, $898; Eastern Hydraulic Press Brick Company, $687, and Fredenberg & Lounsbury, $545. Phillips & Avery said they had a good deal of trouble in serving Mr. Smith, but finally found him in Wall Street. Stern & Singer obtained a judgment against Mr. Smith recently for $379 in favor of Samuel H. Stone. Stern & Singer said they had much trouble with their summons. They tried to find Mr. Smith at his office, 250 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and his residence, 28 West Twentieth Street, from July 31 to Aug. 31 without success; they then obtained an order from Judge Schuchman of the City Court for substituted service by nailing a notice on the door of his residence. Afterward Mr. Smith moved to vacate this, but the motion was denied, with $10 costs, by Judge Townsend. Judgment for July 31 has been appealed. In endeavoring to collect the judgment Stern & Singer said they filed a lis pendens against the property at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, which Mr. Smith conveyed on April 29 to D. Kendall, and brought suit to have Mr. Smith declared the legal owner. Their claim is for money due on a note for brokerage in raising the mortgage money on this property. Mr. Smith has been operating largely in the building line since 1892.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

VICTOR A. WILDER.—Victor A. Wilder, railroad builder, of 10 Wall Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $426,000 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $414,000 are marked secured, $394,000 by Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad bonds, value unknown, and $20,000 by Carolina Railroad bonds. The following are the names of the secured creditors: J. J. Fisher, St. Louis, $338,000; Rogers Locomotive Company, Paterson, $18,000; H. A. Rogers, $4,000; Diamond State Iron Company, Wilmington, Del., $7,000; London and Yorkshire Bank, $27,000; Atlantic Trust Company, $20,000. These debts were contracted in 1892 and 1893 for the Bullock & Wilder Company. The unsecured liabilities are $12,000 to James McCormack for pictures, the claim being in judgment. There are two other claims against Mr. Wilder for liability on breach of contract, but the amounts are unknown. Mr. Wilder resides at Warwick, Orange County. Messrs. Bullock & Wilder were the builders of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad ten years ago.

WILLIAM R. ROBINSON.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed against William R. Robinson, dealer in plumbers' supplies at 74 Beekman Street, by the following creditors: Richard H. Greene, $461 for rent; Monitor Iron Works, $91; Bradley & Currier Company, $180. They allege that on Sept. 25 he suffered three attachments to be taken against him, on which the Sheriff sold out his stock on Oct. 3.

JOHN T. DICKINSON.—John T. Dickinson, salesman of 20 West Seventy-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $10,290, and no assets. The debts were contracted in Chicago between 1892 and 1897. He was formerly President of the Anchor Line Express Company in Chicago.

ROSENTOVER & BERCOWITZ.—Isidor Rosentover and Marcus Bercowitz, residing at 181 Stanton Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $18,225 to seventy creditors, and nominal assets $3,787 in worthless accounts. They composed the firm of Rosentover & Bercowitz, manufacturers of confectionery, who went out of business several years ago.

R. P. CRAPSER.—Rudolphus P. Crapser of Hudson, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $25,927 and no assets. He made an assignment on Aug. 4, 1883. The debts were contracted in 1882 and 1883.

FLORENCE M. FOX.—Florence M. Fox, residing at 58 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $821 and no assets except wearing apparel worth $15, which is exempted. There are only five creditors, and the debts are for board, millinery, wearing apparel, and legal services.

MAX SILVERMAN.—Max Silverman, manager at 218 and 220 Division Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,130 and no assets.

ELIZABETH SACCHI.—Elizabeth Sacchi, residing at 149 West Sixty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,245 and no assets. The debts are all in judgment, six in number, the largest being for $1,989 in favor of Agnes Lynch for rent.

Arthur J. Horgan in Contempt.

Arthur J. Horgan, of the contracting firm of Horgan & Slattery, was yesterday, in the United States District Court,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fine Residence on East Seventy-second Street Sold—Upper Broadway Corner Changes Hands—Auction Sales.

B. C. & F. T. Barry have sold for Joseph Agostini, for about $175,000, the five-story American basement dwelling 20 East Seventy-second Street, on a lot 27 by 102.2.

Francis M. Jencks has sold to John C. Burne, for $78,000, the southwest corner of Broadway and Ninety-ninth Street, a plot 55 by 125, on which the buyer will erect a seven-story apartment house.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold, for about $135,000, the dwelling at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-first Street, 30.9 by 95, together with the stable adjoining, 22 East Thirty-first Street, on a lot 25 by 98.9.

Samuel B. Wray has sold for Joseph Gordon, to Robert I. Murray, the four-story dwelling 593 West End Avenue, 19.6 by 80. This property was to have been sold at public auction yesterday by Bryan L. Kennelly.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold for Moore & Ashley the three-story dwelling 528 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 15 by 50 by 100.

The Clark estate of Poughkeepsie has sold, through William M. Ryan, Jacob Leitner, and William E. Brooker, the plot on the west side of Third Avenue, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, and extending through to Bathgate Avenue, 215 by 236.9. The price is reported at $75,000 cash.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought the two three-story dwellings 342 and 344 West Thirtieth Street, on a plot 33.4 by 98.9.

Thomas Farley has sold, for $7,000 each, the three two-story frame dwellings 1,172 to 1,176 Union Avenue.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Daniel Friedman 169 West Ninety-third Street, 17 by 55 by 107.

A building-loan contract recorded yesterday indicates that Sonn Brothers have sold 385 and 387 Washington Street, recently purchased by them, to William C. Dewey. The amount of the loan is $18,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By George R. Read.

120 West Seventy-ninth Street, 22 by 102.2, four-story brick and stone dwelling; public auction sale, to F. M. Dick.....$35,400

141 Bowery, 25 by 108.11 by 25 by 109.9, three-story stone-front dwelling; executor's sale, to M. T. Burke..... 25,100

844 East Thirty-sixth Street, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff Mary Dunn..... 10,000

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

245 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 25 by 99.11, five-story flat; public auction sale, to James E. Kelly..... 23,500

By William Kennelly.

518 Broome Street, northeast corner of Thompson Street, 20 by 50, three-story brick and frame dwelling; together with 516 Broome Street, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 20.2 by 50, two-story brick building; partition sale, to George W. Rosenstretter..... 25,000

By Herbert A. Sherman.

177 Prince Street, 25 by 95.6, six-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to M. F. Burns..... 27,700

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

474 Grand Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame building; Trustee's sale, to Adelson & Stone..... 22,000

127 Pitt Street, 24.10 by 100 by 25 by 100, vacant; Trustee's sale, to L. L. Richman..... 19,700

126 East Ninety-second Street, 15 by 100.8, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Leonard T. Gaffney..... 13,500

51 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William M. Kingsland..... 13,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Sheriff: 362 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 225 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $19,636.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, William C. Emmet, referee, 375 Canal Street, northeast corner of West Broadway, 23.11 by 75.6 by 86.9 by 69.1, four-story brick tenement, with stores; 122 Fulton Street, south side 51.1 feet east of Nassau Street, 25.8 by 50 by 25.6 by 82.1, six-story stone-front building; a one-fifth interest in the foregoing parcels. Due on judgment, $6,582.

At the City Hall, Mount Vernon, at 11 A. M., by Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, six plots on Eighth, Ninth, and Franklin Avenues, Mount Vernon

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 542 Sixth Street, for a six-story brick storage house and shed, 116 by 93; Adam Stuebling of 437 Sixth Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $11,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, south side, 100 feet west of Morris Avenue, for a one-story frame church, 45 by 75; Thomas W. Wallace of 531 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, owner; Arthur Arctander, architect; cost, $2,000.

West Farms Road, northwest corner of Silver Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20.6 by 30; M. J. Regina Dillon, owner; Moore & Landsiedel of 2,861 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $3,200.

No. 53 West Forty-second Street, for a one-story frame shed, 18 by 30; Annie D. Smith premises, owner; Brogan & Reid, architects; cost, $150.

Alterations.

Forty-seventh Street, northeast corner of Twelfth Avenue, to a one-story brick and frame shed; estate of B. Johnson of 45 Cortlandt Street, owner; Hugh Getty, builder; cost, $300.

Eighth Street, southeast corner of University Place, to a six-story brick store; Samuel Hirsh of 43 West Seventy-sixth Street, owner; Gustav Soldan, architect; cost, $120.

No. 110 East Thirty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; City Trust Company of 40 Wall Street, owner; Snelling & Potter of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $4,000.

No. 160 West Seventy-fourth Street, to a four-story brick school; Mlle. Veltin of 20 West Sixty-eighth Street, owner; C. A. Rich of 35 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 33 East Twentieth Street, to a three-story and basement brick office building, 25 by 40; Emma L. Pinkney of 716 Madison Avenue, owner; G. A. Glaenzer & Co. of 33 East Twentieth Street, architects; cost, $5,000.

Envelope Company's Mortgage.

The Munn Wired Envelope Company recorded a mortgage yesterday for $300,000 in favor of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, as trustee, and covering the property 133 to 137 Mulberry Street, as well as the patents, rights and franchises of the mortgagors. The mortgage secures an issue of ten-year gold bonds for the amount mentioned.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Oct. 11.

BRYANT AV, e s, at old s s of Clover St, 100x100; George F. Quinlan to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company..... $1

EAGLE AV, w s, 434.9 ft s of 150th St, 19.11x99.5; Joseph Stegmann to John Beatty and another..... 8,000

INTERIOR LOT, begins 125 ft e of Mott Av and 141.10 ft s of 144th St, runs e 111.7x s w 40.11x w 103x n 40 to beginning; also ½ part of land between above and land of New York and Harlem Railroad Company, also all title to land between first parcel above and that of James M. La Coste and of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company ½ part; all title to ½ of right of way 20 ft wide adjoining first parcel above adjoining land of New York and Harlem Railroad Company; Charles A. Furthman to Charles Van Riper and wife..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner 58th St, 20.5 x65; Crystal Lake Ice Company to Augustus C. Sprague..... 1

MADISON AV, w s, 40.2 ft n of 127th St, 20x55; Sanford S. Smith to George P. Messervy..... 1

PLEASANT AV, s w corner of 117th St, 75.7x94; David H. McAlpin to Sophie Borchardt..... 30,000

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 502 ft s of 156th St, 20x90; Mary Burgess to Elizabeth M. Quinlan..... 1

WASHINGTON ST, 385 to 387, 40x60; Clara J. Lamarche and Katharine T. Lynch to Hyman and Henry Sonn..... 23,250

WASHINGTON ST, 385 and 387, e s, 20x 60; Hyman Sonn and others to William C. Dewey..... 100

2D AV, 2,284, e s, 23x81; Solomon Keller to Tillie Keller..... 1

14TH ST, n s, 206 ft e of 3d Av, 29x 103.3; Robert P. Orr to Gertrude S. Work, quit claim..... 1

34TH ST, n s, 280 ft w of 9th Av, 20x 98.9; John J. Brennan to William R. Hunt..... 100

38TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 10th Av, 100x 98.9; Francis McDermott and William H. Callanan to McDermott & Bunger Dairy Company..... 29,566

60TH ST, n e s, 175 ft n w of 1st Av, 100x100.5; Crystal Lake Ice Company to Augustus C. Sprague..... 1

80TH ST, s s, 600.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2; Louise V. Weber to Mary E. William..... 100

81ST ST, 302 West, 24x50.2; Marie E. Taylor to Annie T. Seggermann..... 100

86TH ST, 234 East, 14.10x100.8; Elbert Crandall, referee, to Cornelius O'Reilly. 10,400

90TH ST, 259 West, 18x100.8; James A. Frame to Louise de L'Aigle..... 100

102D ST, s s, 155 ft e of Park Av, 25x 100.11; James Machell to Julius O. Semmelrath..... 2

110TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 75x 100.11x Irregular; Sarah J. Burby to Myer Heilman..... 1

112TH ST, n s, 295 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100; Catharine Lamour to Louis Lese..... 1

112TH ST, 48 East, 16x100.11; Arnold Adler to Louis Levy..... 100

113TH ST, 115 West, 25x100.11; Charles H. Wetzel to Julius Miller..... 1

118TH ST, s s, 265 ft s of 4th Av, widened, 25x100.10; Dora Bernheim to Ernestine Bernheim..... 1

118TH ST, s s, 265 ft e of 4th Av, widened, 25x100.10; Bernard Weisl to Dora Bernheim..... 1

121ST ST, s s, 178 ft e of 7th Av, 26x 100.11; Jacob W. and William B. Smith, executors, to Mary J. Lyon..... 46,000

121ST ST, s s, 214 ft e of 7th Av, 18x 100.11; Jacob W. and William B. Smith, executors, to Gustavus R. Smith..... 23,000

122D ST, 218 East, 20x100.11; John Van Dorsen to William G. Rose..... 1

128TH ST, n s, 280 ft e of 4th Av, widened, 21.4x99.11; Francis J. Thornton to Annie L. Thornton..... Gift

130TH ST, s s, 122 ft e of Boulevard, 50x99.11; Crystal Lake Ice Company to Augustus C. Sprague..... 1

134TH ST, s s, 318.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 28x99.11; L. W. Tindale to Pine Pelstein. 100

142D ST, n s, 225 ft e of Boulevard, 16.8x 100.11; Walter L. Day to Joseph Walker, Jr..... 1

Recorded Leases.

APPELL, Jacob, to Katharina T. Siegbard; and another; 23d St, 470 West, 5 years..... $4,500

COBURN, Alfred P., to William Steinberg; 8th Av, 2,074, e s, 3 years.....$1,300 to 1,400

COHEN, Benjamin F., to Morris Stern; 105th St, 254 West, 3 years..... 1,500

DILLON, George, and others to Joseph Fishman; Jackson Av, s w corner of Monroe St, 4 8-12 years..... 1,020

GILLESPIE, Lillian S., to Mary J. Wilson; 57th St, 408 West, 1 year..... 2,160

KILLEEN, Julie L., to Vito Longobardi; 120th St, 422 East, 3 years..... 1,050

MENNE, Henry, to Herman Newman; 8th Av, 2,202, 3 years..... 480

STERN, Hyman, to Joseph Dickescheid; Lexington Av, 1,748, store, &c., 3 years. 1,116

Recorded Mortgages.

BARTOW, Frances, to Charles W. Morgan; 232 West 21st St, 8 months..... $2,100

BEATTIE, John, and Helen Brady to Fred Bailey; Eagle Av, w s, 434.9 ft s of 156th St, installments..... 200

BECKER, Zobedie and Diedrich W., to Robert A. B. Dayton, trustee; Lind Av, w s, 175 ft n of Devoe St, 5 years..... 4,500

BERGHEIM, Ernestine, to Bernard Weisl; 118th St, s s, 265 ft e of 4th Av, as widened, 3 years..... 1,500

BONAGUR, Vincent, to Elizabeth B. Vanderpoel; Washington Av, widened, w s, 243.10 ft n of 166th St, 3 years..... 13,000

BORCHARDT, Sophie and Isidor M., to David H. McAlpin; Pleasant Av, s w corner of 117th St, 6 years..... 24,000

BORCHARDT, Sophie and Isidor M., to David H. McAlpin; Pleasant Av, s w corner of 117th St, installments..... 5,000

CONLON, Catherine A., to Millinery Building and Loan Association; Wales Av, e s, 33.6 ft n of 147th St, installments..... 1,750

DAY, Walter L., to Robert C. Fulton; 142d St, n s, 225 ft e of Broadway, installments, 3 years..... 12,000

DEL GARCIA, Helen M., to Victoria A. Romaine; 41 West 33d St, 3 years..... 8,000

DEWEY, William C., to Hyman and Henry Sonn; 385 and 387 Washington St, ½ year..... 32,000

DIEHL, George and Mary, to Charles and August Funck; 13th St, s s, Lot 326, map of Unionport, 100x216 to 12th St, 3 years..... 600

ELTERMAN, Abraham, and Isaac Grossman to George G. Kip; 102 Orchard St, 5 years..... 29,000

ESPEY, Frederick, to Lillie Sanger; 150th St, n s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 6,300

FABEL, Philip, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 57 Suffolk St, 5 years.. 10,000

FRIEDBERG, Lizzie, to the Park Mortgage Company; King's Bridge Av, e s, 286.2 ft s w and s from Terrace View Av, 3 years..... 2,500

GOETT, John, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 670 East 176th St, demand..... 2,000

HAAG, Marie A., to Charles F. Inslee; Avenue A, 1,467, 5 years..... 3,600

HELLMAN, Meyer, to Fannie M. Updike; 110th St, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year. 6,500

HUNT, William R., to Mary J. Peck; 34th St, s s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year..... 1,500

JOHNSON, Cornelius P., to William J. Flanagan, Managing Director; 1,748 Lexington Av, saloon lease, demand..... 1,200

LALLY, Mary, to James M. Wentz; Simpson St, w s, 285 ft n of Westchester Av, demand..... 5,500

LESE, Louis, to Catharine Lamour; 112th St, n s, 295 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year..... 7,300

MAHONY, John J., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 523 West 149th St, 5 years..... 8,000

MAHONY, John J., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 505 West 149th St, 5 years..... 8,000

MAHONY, John J., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 509 West 149th St, 5 years..... 8,000

MAHONY, John J., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 515 West 149th St, 5 years..... 8,000

MAHONY, John J., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 517 West 149th St, 5 years..... 8,000

MARX, Max, to Hannah Sichel; 179th St, n w corner of Vanderbilt Av West, or Railroad Av, proposed, 2 years..... 1,500

MODERMOTT-BUNGER DAIRY COMPANY to Francis McDermott and William H. Callanan; 38th St, n s, 350 ft w of 10th Av, 2 years..... 20,000

O'DONNELL, Joseph P., to R. Anna Purdy; Crotona Park North, n s, 94.4 ft e of Clinton Av, demand..... 2,500

ROSE, William G., to Elizabeth Betz; 218 East 122d St, 5 years..... 5,000

SAUTER, Eva G., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Columbus Av, e s, 25.8 ft s of 95th St, 5 years..... 12,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to American Mortgage Company; 3d Av, e s, 50 ft n of 166th St, 3 years..... 21,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to American Mortgage Company; 3d Av, e s, 76.6 ft n of 166th St, 3 years..... 21,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to American Mortgage Company; 3d Av, e s, 103 ft n of 166th St, 1 year..... 1,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Mary J. Willgohs; 74th St, s s, 77 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years..... 7,000

SEMMELRATH, Julius O., to James Machell; 112 East 102d St, installments..... 2,850

SEYD, Louise de l'Aigle and Otto, to James A. Frame; 250 West 90th St, installments..... 5,500

SEYD, Louise de l'Aigle and Otto, to Clifford Putnam; 259 West 90th St, 3 years..... 20,000

SIEGHARDT, Katharina F. de, to Obermeyer & Liebmann; 470 West 23d St, saloon lease, demand..... 3,700

SKELLY, Patrick, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 2d Av, n e corner of 64th St, 1 year..... 18,000

SOMMER, Jacob, to Edward Harris; 367 and 369 East 10th St, demand..... 3,000

SPRATLEY, Annie R., and others, to Annie F. Hyde; 5th Av, e s, 25 ft n of 20th St, 1 year..... 43,000

STEWART, Perez M., and H. Ives Smith, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Riverside Drive, e s, 50.10 ft s of 108th St, demand..... 70,000

STRAUSS, Hanchen, to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 1,506 2d Av, 2 years..... 8,000

SUGARMAN, William, to Mary A. Lockman; 152 Monroe St, 5 years..... 14,000

SUGARMAN, William, to Jacob K. Lockman, trustee, &c.; 152 Monroe St, 5 years 9,000

SUGARMAN, William, to Solomon Finkelstein; 152 Monroe St, installments..... 3,500

SUGARMAN, William, to Lilly W. Beresford and others, trustees; 154 Monroe St, 5 years..... 29,000

SUGARMAN, William, to Solomon Finkelstein; 154 Monroe St, installments..... 4,250

SUGARMAN, William, to Solomon Finkelstein; 156 Monroe St, installments..... 4,250

SUGARMAN, William, to Solomon Finkelstein; 158 Monroe St, installments..... 4,250

THE MUNN WIRED ENVELOPE COMPANY to the Knickerbocker Trust Company, trustee; 133 to 137 Mulberry St, leasehold; also patent rights, franchise, &c., 10 years, gold bonds..... 300,000

TINDALE, Leavens W., to Isabel Bates; 134th St, s s, 318.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 2,500

VINGIPROVA, Raymond, to William W. Vaughan, trustee; 171st St, s s, 75 ft e of Park Av, 1 year..... 6,650

WEISS, H. Grace C., to Matilda F. Rhinelander; 123d St, n s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 8,000

WIRTH, Louis, to German Savings Bank; Prospect Av, e s, 47.3 ft s of 162d St, 1 year..... 5,000

WIRTH, Louis, to German Savings Bank; Prospect Av, e s, 25 ft s of 162d St, 1 year..... 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BASTIAN, Elizabeth, and another, executors, &c., to Elizabeth Bastian; 1159-3500 parts..... $1,159

BEEKMAN, Henry R., trustee, to Sarah A. Sloane..... $12,000

BELL, Mary H., to William H. Steinkamp..... 1,750

COOPER, Herbert L., administrator, &c., to Elizabeth L. Thomasson..... 10,000

COFFIN, Herbert L., administrator, &c., to Elizabeth L. Thomasson..... 18,000

COFFIN, Herbert L., administrator, &c., to Mary H. Colyer..... 10,000

COFFIN, Herbert L., administrator, &c., to the Washington Trust Company, trustee, &c..... 8,000

FINKELSTEIN, Solomon, to Rosa Vesell and another..... 4,250

FINKELSTEIN, Solomon, to Rosa Vesell and another..... 2,250

FINKELSTEIN, Solomon, to Rosa Vesell and another..... 3,500

FRIEDMAN, Caroline, individually and as executrix, to Simon Friedman and another..... Nom.

LEVY, Felix, to Julius Barthman..... 3,500

PURDY, Oscar, to Sarah A. Purdy..... 7,000

SELTMAN, Olga, to Mary J. Wilsons... 2,000

TIFFENEY, Lyman, executor, &c., to Knickerbocker Trust Company, as guardian, &c..... 6,683

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children..... 15,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Newburg Savings Bank..... 15,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Newburg Savings Bank..... 18,000

WEIL, Jonas, and another to Sophia Kuppenheimer, (assigns two mortgages)..... Nom.

WINSLOW, Edward, to Henry W. Ford, trustee..... 100

WINSLOW, Edward, to Continental Trust Company..... 100

WOLF, George, to Lorenz Burghardt..... 2,000

WORZEL, Minnie, to Emily P. Paulding. 40,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, n w corner of St. Paul's Place, 50x100; Conpress Varnish Works against George W. Martin, owner; Louis Colangelo and Joseph Veglianty, contractors..... $48

CHERRY ST, 478 to 484; Ruby Buchwald against Joseph W. and Francis P. Kiersted and Winifred J. Smith, owners; Joseph W. Kiersted, contractor..... 350

LEROY ST, 21; Hahn & O'Reilly against Elias Kempner, owner; Jacob A. Zimmermann and Henry Schulze, contractors... 50

MADISON AV, n w corner of 117th St, 100x110; Maria W. Dittmar against Meyer Hellman, owner, Laurence E. Blake, contractor..... 421

MADISON ST, 135 and 137; T. J. Mooney & Co. against Abraham Abelman and Kate Rosenbaum, owners and contractors..... 745

WALES AV, w s, 237.6 ft s of Westchester Av, 75x88.2; George W. Kingston against Raphael Constantian, owner; Meredith J. Murray, owner and contractor..... 230

WENDOVER AV, s s, 15.6 ft e of Washington Av, 50.6x100; William M. Crane against Etta Wolff, owner and contractor. 188

1ST AV, n w corner of 84th St, 25x100; Charles Gens against C. H. Steinkamp, owner; Joseph Bernascheff, contractor... 188

1ST AV, w s, 100 ft n of 112th St, 100x 100; Ephraim Rudnick against Keshin, Blitstein & Co., as contractors..... 10

6TH ST, 542 East; Andrew Blaurock against Adam Steubing, owner and contractor..... 240

27TH ST, 444 to 448 West; William L. Salas against William H. Gildersleeve, owner and contractor..... Nom.

85TH ST, 345 and 347 West; White, Van Glahn & Co. against William E. D. Stokes, owner; Collier, Weeks & Co., contractors..... 41

85TH ST, s s, 82 ft e of Park Av, 25.7x 102.2; Edwin Shuttleworth against Bernard Bimberg, owner and contractor..... 675

92D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 135x100; Barney Goldman against Patrick J. O'Connell, owner; John W. Stevens, contractor..... 74

92D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 50x 100; T. H. Simonson & Son Company against Emilio Vigna, owner and contractor..... 286

93D ST, 20 and 22 West; Mills & Fox against John De Hart, owner and contractor..... 3,200

98TH ST, 19 and 21 East; T. J. Mooney & Co. against Joseph W. and Francis Kiersted and Winifred J. Smith, owners; John J. Kiersted, contractor..... 342

99TH ST, 44 and 46 West; also 35 West 98th St; T. H. Simonson & Son Company against Peter G. Arnot, owner and contractor; Mary McWalters, owner..... 686

99TH ST, 44 and 46 West; also 35 West 98th St; the Staines, Peck & Taber Company against Peter G. Arnot, owner and contractor..... 238

99TH ST, 44 and 46 West; also 35 West 98th St; Lucia Sess against Peter G. Arnot, owner and contractor..... 287

118TH ST, 226 to 232 East; Ephraim Rudnick against David Cohen and another as contractors..... 12

137TH ST, s s, 30.5 ft e of the Southern Boulevard, 75x100; the Danville Stove and Manufacturing Company against Catharine M. Mathews, owner; William J. Waidler, attorney and contractor.... 264

137TH ST, 1,004 to 1,008 East; George Spach against Catharine M. Mathews, owner; J. Mathews and William J. Waidler, contractors..... 112

142D ST, 310 and 312 West; Glickman Brothers against Catherine E. Steers, owner; John C. Lankenau, trustee, and contractor..... 75

179TH ST, s w corner of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; Emil Goldfuss against John Shea, owner and contractor..... 250

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

118TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x 100.11; Max J. Katz on Frank A. Seltz to William H McWhirter Company..... $900

118TH ST, 19 and 21 West; Katz & Abelman on Frank A. Seltz to William H. McWhirter Company..... 228

120TH ST, 173 East; Thornton Brothers on Thomas R. White to Patrick White & Son..... 700

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

WASHINGTON ST, 385 and 387; Hyman & Henry Sonn with William C. Dewey, 11 payments..... 18,000

Lis Pendens.

AUDUBON AV, w s, 35.10 ft n of 184th St, 18x 60; Sarah Friedlander against Jacob Hess and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Marx.

9TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x93.11; Jacob Voorhis against Charles Buerman and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, M. P. Doyle.

16TH ST, n s, 232 ft e of Livingston Place, 44.10 x92; Jacob Voorhis against Morris Jacobson and Caspar Strobel, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, M. P. Doyle.

18TH ST, s s, 178 ft e of 5th Av, 24.6x92x irregular; the Germania Life Insurance Company against Joseph J. McCaffrey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Shipman, Laracque & Choate.

76TH ST, s s, 283.2 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20.6 x102.2; Samuel A. French against United States Mortgage and Trust Company, trustee, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Myer, Goldsmith & Bronner.

86TH ST, n s, 156.7 ft e of Park Av, 40x 100.8; Catherine York against Congregation Agudath Jesharim, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kelly & Quinn.

132D ST, s s, 268 ft e of 8th Av, 17x99.11; the Elberon Memorial Presbyterian Church of New Jersey against John M. Roberts and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

137TH ST, n s, 155 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 27.6x 100; Henrietta Hoppock against Joseph D. Jenings, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. P. Ferris.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.77½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.41¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	.07¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05 13-16
Sugar, granulated	.05 3-16
Molasses, O. K. prime	.35
Beef, family	11.00
Beef, hams	24.50
Tallow, prime	.05⅛
Pork, mess	9.50
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.06⅜
Lard, prime	5.75
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	23.50
Butter, Western creamery	.24

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 65@68c; No. 2 red, 71⅛@72¾; No. 2 corn, 31⅞@32c; No. 2 corn, 32½@32⅞c; No. 2 oats, 22¾@23c; No. 2 white, 25¼c; No. 3 white, 24¼@25¼c; No. 2 rye, 57½c; No. 2 barley, 38@43c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.17⅛; Northwestern, $1.17; prime timothy seed, $2.35; mess pork, per barrel, $7.70@$8.20; lard, per 100 lb, $5.25@$5.45; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.90@$5.25; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.80@$6.70; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf unchanged; clover, $6@$7.60.

COTTON.—The price of cotton reached a much lower level in the market this morning, but subsequently rallied and closed within 5 points of last night's figures. January declined 13 points, to 6.91, while May fell off to 7.05 as against 7.17 last night. Enormous amounts of long stuff were forced overboard by the outside public, and even a number of room bulls became frightened to the extent of selling out a goodly portion of their holdings. Shortly after midday there was a marked change in the temper of the market and prices were soon rapidly advancing, January reaching 7.01 by 2 P. M. At the close the market was very steady with prices net 1 point higher to 5 points lower. Spot cotton in Southern markets (middling quoted) was reported by special dispatches as follows: Mobile, nominal, 6¾c; Savannah, 5 13-16c, off 1-16c; Charleston, 6¾c, off ⅛c; Wilmington, 7½c, up ⅛c; Norfolk, 7¼c; Baltimore, 7½c, off ⅛c; Memphis, 7c; Augusta, 7c, off 1-16c; St. Louis, 7 1-16c, off 1-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	6.83	6.87	6 80	6.91@6.92
November	6.90	6.94	6.83	6.93@6.94
December	6.95	6.96	6.86	6.99@7.00
January	7.00	7.05	6.91	7.04@7.05
February	7.04	7.07	6.98	7.07@7.09
March	7.09	7.12	6.99	7.12@
April	7.10	7.13	7.06	7.13@7.14
May	7.14	7.17	7.04	7.16@7.17
June	7.09	7.15	7.09	7.18@7.19
July	7.17	7.17	7.10	7.21@7.22
August	7.16	7.21	7.08	7.21@7.22
September	6.84	6.85	6.84	6.85@6.90

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 1,000 bales; middling upland, 3 29-32d. Futures opened irregular at 5-64d decline and closed barely steady at 1@1¼-64d net advance. December-January, 3.49s; January-February, 3.48¾d; February-March, 3.49s; March-April, 3.49¼s; April-May, 3.50s; May-June, 3.50¼s; June-July, 3.50½d; July-August, 3.51b; August-September, 3.50s; October, 3.52b; October-November, 3.51b; November-December, 3.50s. Manchester—Yarns move slowly. Cloths dull.

WOOL.—ANTWERP, Oct. 11.—At the wool auction sales held here to-day, 2,280 bales were offered, including 896 bales Buenos Ayres, 468 bales Montevideo, 366 bales Australian, and 182 bales Cape of Good Hope and Natal. The selection was very poor, and the demand was light, except for well-grown qualities. Half of this wool was withdrawn, owing to the bids not reaching the limit placed by holders. Following are the sales in detail: Buenos Ayres, 322 bales, at 75@150c; Montevideo, 215 bales at 75@200c.

WOOL.—BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 11.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say to-morrow of the wool trade: "The wool market has been decidedly quieter during the past week, the volume of business transacted being the smallest recorded for several months. This quieting down of the trade is not unexpected, however, after such an excessive activity as had previously ruled. Most manufacturers probably concluded their heavy purchases to cover their lightweights, and have evidently made up their minds to wait a while before purchasing more wool. Some of the mills are taking small lots to piece out with, and the demand, such as it is, has been quite general, not being confined to makers of any one class of goods. The situation, as far as prices are concerned, is unchanged. Prices are firm, but no higher, and are not likely to be while the present quiet condition continues.

The sales of the week in Boston amounted to 4,288,000 pounds domestic and 158,000 pounds foreign, making a total of 4,446,000, against a total of 6,897,000 for the previous week and a total of 1,190,000 for the corresponding week last year. Sales since Jan. 1, 1899, amount to 230,954,000 pounds, against 88,112,010 pounds last year at this time.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	77 5-16	77 9-16	76⅞	77½
May	80½	80¾	80⅛	80¾
Corn—				
December	38⅜	39⅛	38⅜	39⅛
May	37 13-16	38¼	37 13-16	38⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	72⅞	73	72¼	73
May	75⅞	76⅛	75⅜	76
Corn—				
October	31½	31⅝	31½	31⅝
December	30⅞	31 11-16	30⅝	31⅜
May	32	32¾	31¾	32⅝
Oats—				
October	22⅝	22¾	22⅜	22¾
December	23	23⅛	22⅞	23¼
May	24½	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The cables and a decline in consols gave the wheat market a strong upward movement, supplemented as they were by an increasing foreign call for American wheat. The market opened at an advance of ⅝c, and for a time ruled steady and fairly active, but later sold off until most of the improvement was lost under liquidation. Again the market turned strongly upward, and from the lowest to the highest prices showed an advance of ½@⅝c. The market was particularly strong in the afternoon on a materialization of early forecasts pointing to increased business in cash wheat. The sales reached 640,000 bushels, all of which were for export and mostly worked at New York. The business in futures reached about 5,500,000 bushels, with the market finally strong at a net advance of ¾@1c for futures, and strong at a corresponding gain for the cash wheat. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 77½c spot; new No. 1 Northern Duluth, 80¼c spot; new No. 2 Northern Duluth, 78¾c to arrive; No. 1 hard Duluth, 82⅝c to arrive. Late rumors placed export business at 1,000,000 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 11.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, October, 69⅝c; December, 69¼c; May, 72⅜c. On track: No. 1 hard, 71c; No. 1 Northern, 68⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 66½c.

DULUTH, Oct. 11.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 71½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 69¼c; October, 69½c; December, 70c; May, 73⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 67c; No. 3 Spring, 63½c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 11.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 71@72c; No. 2 Northern, 68@68½. Oats—Unchanged at 24@25c. Barley—No. 2, 46c; sample, 38@45½c.

CORN—No. 2 corn, 40¾c elevator, 41¼c delivered, and 42¾c free on board, afloat. Late reports made export business 1,500,000 bushels all told.

OATS—No. 2 oats, 26c; No. 3 oats, 28¾c; No. 2 white, 31c; No. 3 white, 30c; track, mixed, 29@30¼c; track, white, 30½@35c; No. 2 white, clips, 31½c. Export business rumored at 500,000 bushels.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 67¼c, free on board, afloat, and No. 2 Western, 66¾c, spot; State rye, 63c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 41@43c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 47@54c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

BUCKWHEAT GRAIN—Future, 57@58c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.95@$4.15; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.80; Spring clears, $3@$3.15; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.85@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.35@$2.65; no grade, $1.8, to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.20@$3.35; choice to fancy, $3.40@$3.70. Corn Meal—Kiln dried, $2.20@$2.30, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 75@80c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $15.75@$16; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.25@$16.35; sacks, spot, $16.25; coarse Winter bran, $16@$17.50, latter white; fine, $15.75@$16; middlings, $16@$18; city feed, $17; hominy chop, $16.25, bulk; oil meal, $27.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 11.—Flour and bran unchanged.

**PROVISIONS.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000

BANKERS' CARDS.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS 10 SHARES and UPWARD, on moderate margin. Com. 1-16
1,000 bushels and upward, on moderate margin. Com. 1-16. WHEAT
ACCOUNTS RECEIVED OF $100 & UPWARD. Interest rates for carrying Stocks never to exceed 6% in any money market.
Branch Offices, 1,300 BROADWAY, Cor. 34th St. 621 BROADWAY, Cor. Houston St.
Main Offices, 32 & 34 Broadway.
Very Correct Market Letters Issued Daily. OUT OF TOWN ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office: HOFFMAN HOUSE.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
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Geo. E. Armstrong & Co.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
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New York and Boston Stock Exchanges,
44 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
146 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON.
Ward, Armstrong & Co.,
20 Gt. WINCHESTER ST., LONDON.

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BANKERS,
45 and 47 Wall St., N.Y. 89 State St., Boston
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Specialists in Investment Securities and monthly dividend paying Zinc Stocks.
Four % interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight.
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Write for List of Desirable Investments.

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DEALERS IN
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MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building.
New York, August 16, 1899.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

111	1323	1811	2112	2339	2595	2842	3156
145	1426	1820	2162	2348	2605	2888	3162
157	1465	1838	2185	2367	2622	2902	3195
162	1469	1842	2196	2372	2633	2935	3216
168	1496	1897	2230	2391	2635	2976	3226
201	1516	1906	2253	2423	2680	2989	3229
339	1575	1929	2258	2459	2698	3001	3242
346	1626	1989	2262	2463	2705	3005	3280
377	1708	2004	2275	2487	2727	3052	
385	1728	2014	2278	2501	2731	3091	
411	1746	2051	2281	2523	2742	3122	
424	1759	2081	2325	2551	2786	3124	
470	1775	2092	2334	2556	2792	3143	

as the numbers of the ninety-nine bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on November 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS, } Trustees.
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, }

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., 66 BROADWAY.
OFFERS ITS SERVICES IN THE MATTER OF
Taking entire charge of Mortgages on Real Estate.
Collecting interest, paying the taxes, and insuring buildings. Collecting Coupons and Dividends.
If Mortgages are paid off proceeds will be reinvested or held subject to check.
And all Trusts accepted in conformity with the laws of any State or of U. S.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-Presdt.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. and Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Ass't Sec. & Treas.

International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.

The 31st semi-annual drawing for redemption of Mortgage Bonds will take place on October 31, 1899, at 3 P. M., at the offices of the bank, in the presence of the Government Controller.

The redeemed bonds will be cashed at the offices of the Bank at their face value and at par on and after Jan. 1st, 1900, at which date they will cease to bear interest.

The President, J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.
Mexico, Sept. 27, 1899.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER 18 Wall St

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

"There is no article of merchandise for which the demand is wider or more imperative than that which exists for Credit Information. Transactions of enormous volume depend upon it; transportation waits upon it. Coincident with the extent of this demand, the supply of information is unlimited, and its accessibility is equaled in no other nation. It requires only intelligent, systematic and reasonably compensated effort to greatly improve the character of this supply, and enhance its demand, with a profit measured by no other commercial effort."

THE MUTUAL MERCANTILE AGENCY.

A NEW INSTRUMENTALITY OF COMMERCE.

THE new Mutual Mercantile Agency, having been perfectly organized with a charter of extreme liberality under the laws of New Jersey, and having complied with requirements elsewhere permitting it to do business throughout the United States and Dominion of Canada, begs to announce the opening of its general offices at 305-309 Broadway, corner of Duane St., New York. Branch offices are being opened in all the chief cities of the United States and Dominion of Canada; and connections abroad of great value and effectiveness based on years of experience have already been completed by its Foreign Department.

Having in the past sixty days, through a single circular, secured subscribers to the stock of the Company from a greater number of individuals, mostly merchants and bankers, than appears on any other share-list of recent origin, scattered over localities more numerous, and being desirous for obvious reasons of affording opportunity for a still further diffusion of its proprietorship, it seems proper that some public announcement should be made of the purpose and policy of this new business instrumentality.

Therefore, the following is submitted:

GENERAL PURPOSE.

This Organization has for its main purpose the establishment of a new and complete System of obtaining and communicating Special Reports, both at home and abroad, as a basis for credit. Incidentally it will also issue a Reference Book of Ratings of the most reliable character, and will fulfill all other duties of a first-class Mercantile Agency.

It is not intended to confine the operations of The Mutual Mercantile Agency to the United States and Canada. With the rapid expansion of commerce into other countries where there are few sources of information available, the necessity for a new and perfect system of investigation is apparent—not only for the protection of foreign trade, but particularly for its promotion. In this latter respect nothing could be more opportune or conducive to enlarged commerce than at this period to inaugurate a perfect system of mercantile reporting wherever American enterprise, awakened to a new life, can penetrate.

With these twin purposes in view—the perfecting of information as a basis of credit in all parts of the North American Continent on the one hand, and on the other the conduct of investigation as to all possible customers for American goods in foreign lands—The Mutual Mercantile Agency proposes most important changes in this legitimate and highly essential business of dealing in the kind of information which forms the basis for three-fourths of the commercial transactions of the country.

DEFECTS OF EXISTING METHODS.

A radical defect of the present system is that, though the amount paid by Agency Subscribers to obtain information reaches many millions annually, no adequate compensation has been provided for the sources of information. It is a fact not generally known to dispensers of credit that of the fifty or sixty thousand correspondents scattered all over the country, relied on by the existing Agencies, not one in ten receives any compensation.

A necessary preliminary to such a reform in agency service is the provision of adequate compensation for correspondents in all parts of the country, for travelers, reporters, and other purveyors of information, who up to this time have been relied on for service much of which is unpaid.

Notwithstanding the Mercantile Agency business has yielded profits unparalleled, it is a fact that in no other business is there so great a waste. One form of waste is in the reporting of needless names. Both leading Agencies rate over 1,250,000 names, upon all of which, it is claimed, detailed reports are regularly made. Of this number not over 400,000 are regularly inquired for. So that, scattered broadcast over the number not seeking a credit, there is an unnecessary expenditure of revenues for most meagre and partial investigation. It is the intention of The Mutual Mercantile Agency greatly to improve the character of this service by concentrating the bulk of its expenditure upon the investigation of the claims to credit of those who really seek it.

A DIFFUSION OF PROPRIETORSHIP.

The success which has attended, in so brief a period, the distribution of the shares of the Mutual Mercantile Agency among so many dispensers of credit throughout the country, confirms the belief that it is quite possible to achieve an ownership of a most influential and helpful character for an insitution of this nature. Not only in hundreds of localities are the shares of this company now held, but the character and position of the parties thus substantially interested, will be most helpful in the task of closely photographing the local conditions which surround each trader. These, supplemented by shareholders among the dispensers of credit in the great centres, which it is believed will approach a thousand in number, interchanging their experience and helping each other to conclusions, will create such an interest as to leave nothing to be desired in respect to unity of effort.

Such a proprietorship will be in striking contrast with existing great Agencies, one of which, owned by one gentleman and profiting him, as testified in a public proceeding, to the extent of half a million dollars yearly (or an interest on $10,000,000), and another by a close corporation, regularly paying 80% dividends to less than a dozen shareholders, one-half of whom, according to the records, are women. If thus a small and restricted ownership produces such enormous profits, it may confidently be expected that a diffusion of the ownership amongst a large number of business men who will share in the profits, will produce a large and continuous dividend.

REVENUES OF MERCANTILE AGENCIES.

There are in the United States and Canada, dependent upon Mercantile Agency service, no less than fifty thousand dispensers of credit. The subscriptions paid by these range from fifty dollars all the way up to $5,000 annually. Calculating the annual individual payment at $100 each, it will be seen that the total contribution for Agency service reaches five millions annually. According to a well posted observer this expenditure has been made in about the following proportions: First and always, for profit 20 per cent. absorbing a sum approaching a million of dollars; second, liberal commissions to canvassers and managers averaging 20 per cent. requiring another million dollars; third, expenses of numerous branch offices, duplicating and rendering accessible reports hundreds of thousands of which are rarely if ever needed, fully 40 per cent., or two million dollars; and fourth, leaving for the main purpose of the Agency, the gathering of information, only 20 per cent., or one million dollars. Even this small proportion of twenty per cent. is again divided in two and often three streams, represented by the competitive effort of the two great Agencies and the small Trade and Sectional Agencies that exist because of the imperfection of their larger rivals. Thus out of $5,000,000 somewhere about $333,000 is only directly available for reporting say 1,500,000 names by each of these distinctive Agencies.

EXPENDITURES CONTROLLED.

It is not much wonder when only one dollar out of every five dollars is available for reports that dissatisfaction should exist as to the character of the information furnished, for which the subscriber specially seeks and pays his money.

It cannot be true that a subscriber for $100 desires $75 of it expended for the benefit of his neighbor, on the one hand; or on the other for the accumulation of a large number of reports, out of which he may occasionally demand a name new to him. On the contrary it is obvious that it will be much more satisfactory if he could be assured that the bulk of his contribution would be spent to report the parties in whom he has a specific interest.

With this in view, it is the intention to seek from subscribers lists of names of existing, or probable customers upon which reports of the fullest and most accurate character will be obtained. Instead of diffusing expenditure upon names taken from directories, or obtained by expensive canvass over this broad land, it is the intention to confine the efforts of reporting to the names needed, and make perfect the reports really required. By this means, and by concentrating effort to obtain every possible fact locally developed, and by search of records, together with trade information obtained at points where parties buy, will be made possible such a report as to leave nothing to be desired.

A GREATLY IMPROVED REFERENCE BOOK AND A FOREIGN BOOK.

While it is the intention of the Mutual Mercantile Agency to concentrate its main attention in reporting only upon known Customers inquired for, it will issue a Reference Book of Ratings superior to all others ever before published. This book will not only include the names inquired for everywhere, but all those engaged in any kind of trade, whether inquired for or not. But the ratings, consisting of estimates of Capital, Credit Standing and indications of Habit of Payment; whether prompt or otherwise, will not be made, as heretofore, in the various branch offices of the existing agencies by $10 or $15 per week clerks on ten line reports; but, being reached, by consultation of the best authorities in each line of trade in each locality, will be a much more complete reflex of the local estimate and standing than heretofore possible. The new Key for the new Reference Book will render impossible Blank ratings which, to the estimated number of 400,000, indicate the weakness or the carelessness of other similar publications. The Foreign Reference Book will be the most valuable aid yet offered to exporters.

Contracts for Agency service will now be taken, at rates not in excess of other Agencies, to become operative January 1st, 1900, or as soon thereafter as the Reference Book now in process of compilation is delivered. The advantage to those who early subscribe will be that the investigation as to the standing of their customers will be more thorough and complete. Investigating credits should be a deliberate task, and ample time is an important factor to reach safe conclusions.

PARTICULARS OF ORGANIZATION.

The ownership of the Mutual Mercantile Agency is divided into 20,000 shares of $100 each or a capitalization of $2,000,000 with an incorporation under the laws of the State of New Jersey. Of this capitalization $1,000,000 is Preferred Seven per cent. Stock, and $1,000,000 Common Stock—all fully paid and nonassessable. The Common Stock is entitled to no dividend until after seven per cent. is paid to the Preferred Stock, and after the Common Stock has received seven per cent. the further profits are to be divided equally between the two classes of stock. In consequence of the decision by the Board of Directors, after thorough investigation, that the acquirement of a number of Trade and Sectional Agencies upon which options were held was not desirable at the price asked, a moderate amount of the Preferred Shares originally dedicated to this purpose is now available. Application for the same may be made to the Trust Company of America, 149 Broadway, New York.

Because of the wide diffusion among merchants, bankers, etc., of the Shares already absorbed, and to secure the co-operation and influence of a still larger body of stockholders, individual subscriptions to the remaining Stock now offered will be accepted only up to $5,000 each, while preference will be given to all applications for ten shares or $1,000 or less. Subscriptions are payable to Hon. D. N. MORGAN, Treasurer, 305-309 Broadway, New York, Twenty per cent. on notification of acceptance, and the balance at a rate not exceeding Twenty per cent. at intervals not less than thirty days thereafter.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. Franklin Edson, *Pres.*, former Mayor of City of New York.
Hon. Daniel N. Morgan, *Treasurer*, former Treasurer of United States, New York.
John H. Flagler, Capitalist, New York.
Alfred R. Turner, Jr., Vice President Barbour Brothers Thread Co. and Treasurer Standard Rope and Twine Co., New York.
Hon. Darwin R. James, President of the N. Y. Board of Trade and Transportation, New York.
Edward F. Cragin, 71 Broadway, New York.
G. Walton Smith, Messrs. Smith & Sills, Wholesale Grocers, N. Y.
Edward W. Dewey, President Bankers' Money Order Ass'n, N. Y.
George H. Graves, Treasurer Walworth Mfg. Co., Boston.
William H. Matthai, of Baltimore, Sec. National Enameling and Stamping Co.
Thomas Martindale, Vice-Pres. Canal Commission, Philadelphia.
W. W. Foulkrod, Messrs. Hood, Foulkrod & Co., and President Trades League, Philadelphia.
J. Kemp Bartlett, Jr., Vice-President United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., Baltimore.
F. C. Seeman, Messrs. John A. Dobson & Co., Wholesale Glass, Baltimore.
Gilbert B. Shaw, Vice-President American Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago.
Charles H. Deere, Deere Plow Co., Moline, Ills.
Morris Glaser, Messrs. Morris Glaser & Co., and Vice-President Mechanics' Bank, St. Louis.
Murray Carleton, President Wear & Boogher Dry Goods Co., St. Louis.
Elbert A. Young, Messrs. Finch, Van Slyck, Young & Co., St. Paul.
Robert Magruder, President Union Credit Co., of Baltimore.
P. N. Clark, President Bank of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.

Erastus Wiman, Managing Director, Thirty-five years' Mercantile Agency Experience.

Counsel: Messrs. Tracy, Boardman & Platt, Mills Building, and Messrs. Dill, Bomeisler & Baldwin, 27 Pine Street, New York.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

CONTINENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

Incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a Capital of $8,000,000, of which 35,000 Shares, or $3,500,000, is issued as 6% Cumulative Dividend Preferred Stock, and 45,000 Shares, or $4,500,000, is issued as Ordinary Stock.

This Company has acquired by purchase the business of these named corporations:

THE WINTON MOTOR CARRIAGE CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
THE MANHATTAN OIL MOTOR CO., Jersey City, N. J.
THE NATIONAL MOTOR CARRIAGE CO., New York, N. Y.

All of the property, patents, manufactured stock, rights, good will, business contracts and the capital stock and bonded issues of the respective corporations in their entirety, being delivered free of all liabilities of any kind whatever.

The 35,000 shares of the Preferred Stock of this company are offered for subscription at PAR, payable at the offices of the

CONTINENTAL TRUST CO., No. 30 Broad Street, New York.

Subscription books for same will be opened Monday, October 16, 1899, and will close on Wednesday, October 18, 1899, at 3 P. M.

Twenty-five per cent. of subscriptions are payable on application and the balance on or before October 31, 1899.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. ANTHONY HIGGINS,	*Ex-United States Senator,*	Wilmington, Del.
WILLIAM H. BULKELEY,	*Director United States National Bank,*	Hartford, Conn.
WILLIAM H. LAKE,	*Capitalist,*	New York.
W. H. NIXON,	*Martin & W. H. Nixon Paper Co.,*	Philadelphia, Pa.
CHARLES T. WELLES,	*President City Bank of Hartford,*	Hartford, Conn.
GEORGE H. BROWN,	*Secretary Winton Motor Carriage Co.,*	Cleveland, Ohio.
A. M. JORDAN,	*President Atlantic City Sewerage Co.,*	Atlantic City, N. J.
W. C. HENDRICKSON,	*Belle Mead Stock Farms,*	Belle Mead, N. J.

SOLICITORS.

MURRAY & HODGE, 30 Broad St., New York. SPERRY, McLEAN & BRAINARD, Hartford, Conn.

ENGINEERS.

ALEXANDER WINTON, Cleveland, Ohio. VIGGO V. TORBENSEN, Jersey City, N. J.

This company owns and controls **forty-nine** domestic and foreign patents covering the use of gasolene, kerosene and petroleum as applied to motors or engines for automobile, marine and stationary power uses, being the inventions of ALEXANDER WINTON, Cleveland, O.; EMIL CAPITAINE, Frankfort, Germany; CHARLES E. DURYEA, Peoria, Ill.; JAMES FRANK DURYEA, Springfield, Mass. Amalgamated under one ownership, these patents represent the distinctive success in this class of automobiles.

This company has acquired two complete manufacturing establishments,—one at Jersey City, N. J., the other at Cleveland, O.,—giving it a present capacity of 500 automobiles and 1,800 marine and stationary motors per year, these plants being thoroughly equipped with modern machinery, all practically new, and both susceptible of such enlargements or extensions as will double the output of finished machines.

The company acquires a business in booked orders which will fully employ the present capacity of its two plants for twelve months, and is daily proffered orders in increasing numbers.

The physical assets of the Company, together with its patents, have a value in excess of its Preferred Capital, and its earning power from orders in hand **exceeds the 6 per cent. upon its issue of Preferred and 9 per cent. upon its issue of Common Stock.**

By the issue of the Preferred Shares the Company acquires the properties enumerated and retains in its treasury over **$750,000** cash for working capital and extensions of its plants, and holds a reserve in Common Stock of **$1,000,000.**

Subscribers to the Preferred Shares as offered receive **as a bonus** on such subscription **one share of Common Stock for each share of Preferred Stock** subscribed for or allotted to them, the right, however, being reserved to allot the whole amount of the shares subscribed for or to reject any and all subscriptions.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,000,000
Transacts a General Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Deposits subject to check.
Is Legal Depositary for Court & Trust Funds.
Acts as Fiscal Agent for Cities & Corporations.
Buys and sells Foreign Exchange.
Issues Commercial and Travellers' Credits available in all parts of the world.
Loans money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar & Transfer Agent.
Transacts a General Trust Business.

OFFICERS.

George W. Young ..... President
Luther Kountze ..... Vice-President
James Timpson ..... 2d Vice-President
Arthur Turnbull ..... 3d Vice-President
Clark Williams ..... Treasurer
William P. Elliott ..... Secretary
Richard M. Hurd ..... Asst. Secretary
Calvert Brewer ..... Asst. Treasurer
Alexander Phillips ..... Man'g For'n Dept

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock, Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr., Frederick O. Barton, C. Ledyard Blair, Dumont Clarke, Charles D. Dickey, William P. Dixon, Robert A. Granniss, G. G. Haven, Jr., Charles R. Henderson, Gustav E. Kissel, Luther Kountze, Charlton T. Lewis, Richard A. McCurdy, Theodore Morford, Robert Olyphant, Charles M. Pratt, James Timpson, Eben B. Thomas, George W. Young.

EARNING 20 Per Cent.

On account of sickness of principal the control of a well-known and very prosperous New England Manufacturing Co. will be sold to reliable parties at a price much below real value. This Company has always enjoyed a successful business—the largest of its kind in the country. It owns valuable new patents, also large and substantial factories, located in centre of a beautiful city. This Company has never earned less than 20% nor paid less than 10% to stockholders. Capital, $200,000, and has a surplus above $100,000, (accumulated in last five years,) and could now easily pay an extra dividend of 25%. The goods are sold before being made, so there is no risk. Parties writing should mention references. Address E. W. BAKER, P. O. Box 672, New York City.

REORGANIZATION OF THE
Wisconsin Central System.

Notice is hereby given that, on and after October 4th, 1899, holders of Certificates representing Stocks and Securities of the Companies forming the Wisconsin Central System deposited under the Plan of Reorganization, dated April 10th, 1899, may receive the new Securities and cash to which they are entitled upon presentation of such Reorganization Certificates at the office of the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, No. 45 Wall St., New York.

Each holder must deliver to the Trust Company the Reorganization Certificates held by him properly scheduled, and give information for filling out the new Certificates. Not more than 100 schedules will be received on any day, and the new Securities and cash will be ready the following business day.

The new Bonds are for $1,000 each, and the new Shares (Trust Certificates) are of the par value of $100 each. Scrip will not be issued for fractional amounts, but holders entitled to fractions may, on terms to be arranged, either sell their rights thereto, or purchase such amounts as may be required to complete an entire Bond or Share.

Holders forwarding Reorganization Certificates must furnish names and addresses for registration of the Shares, and state whether they desire to buy or sell fractions. They should also state whether they desire the new Securities sent by express, at their expense, or by registered mail.

New York, September 27th, 1899.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman of the Reorganization Managers.

Central Pacific Railroad Co.
READJUSTMENT.

To the holders of SPEYER & CO.'S CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

for the following bonds and shares:

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, SERIES A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, AND I,
WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, SERIES A AND B.
CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD COMPANY AND CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, SUCCESSOR, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, SERIES A AND B,
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY (SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY BRANCH) FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY LAND BONDS,
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY FIFTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. BONDS,
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY COMMON STOCK,

embraced in the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment of the Central Pacific Railroad Company dated February 8, 1899:

Notice is hereby given that **ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 16TH, 1899,** holders of Speyer & Co.'s Certificates of Deposit, above mentioned, may receive the **NEW SECURITIES AND CASH** to which they are entitled, upon presentation and surrender of their Certificates of Deposit, as hereinafter stated, at the offices of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in the City of New York, or at the offices of the Readjustment Managers in Europe. Each holder must deliver all Certificates of Deposit held by him for the various old securities, which will be scheduled and consolidated. Not more than one hundred schedules will be taken in on each business day, and the new securities and cash in exchange will be ready for delivery on the following day.

The new coupons bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500 each. The new shares are of the par value of $100 each. Non-interest-bearing scrip, exchangeable in round amounts, will be issued for fractional amounts of new bonds. Holders entitled to fractions of bonds may either sell the fractions or may purchase such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond.

Holders transmitting Certificates of Deposit by mail should indicate whether they wish to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail, or by express, at their expense.

October 11th, 1899.

SPEYER & CO.,
Readjustment Managers.

NEW YORK INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE,
38, 40 New St., EDISON BUILDING.

On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25th, this exchange will begin dealing in fractional lots of railroad stocks, with efficient and rapid wire service, wheat, mining stocks, and miscellaneous securities, with a clearing house and every facility for doing business. Application for membership will be received on a basis of FIFTY DOLLARS only until October 21st, after that time they will be advanced to one hundred dollars. Memberships are selling rapidly, and as only a limited number will be sold on this basis it is necessary to apply at once to C. L. PARKER, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on THURSDAY, October 19, 1899, at 12 o'clock, (noon,) in Room 1, fourth floor of the Mills Building, No. 35 Wall Street, New York City, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors of the company to serve for one year and until their successors are elected, and for the transaction of any business that may lawfully be brought before the meeting. GEORGE H. EARL,
Secretary of the Company.
New York, September 20, 1899.

The Guayaquil and Quito Railway Company.

By order of the President, a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Guayaquil and Quito Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, 33 Wall Street, on Thursday, Oct. 26th, 1899, at 3:30 P. M., for the purpose of taking action upon the form of Mortgage made by the Company upon its property and for such other purposes as may properly be brought before the meeting. ELLIOTT C. SMITH, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SPECIAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 16, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company is called and will be held at the office of the Company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, October 24th, 1899, to consider and act upon such measures as may be presented, designed to aid the Greenbrier Railway Company in the construction of its railroad, including a contemplated issue by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company of its bonds for not more than the principal sum of $3,000,000, to bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, the principal to be payable on December 1st, 1899, and both principal and interest to be payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction from either principal or interest for any taxes, assessments, or stamp duties which the Railway Company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom by any present or future law, (such bonds to be secured by a mortgage on the franchises and railway of the said Greenbrier Railway Company,) and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., August 10th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof, since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 24th day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 25, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October 5, 1899, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, October 26, 1899.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 23, 1899.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company.
New York, September 30th, 1899.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Denver, Colorado, on the third Tuesday of October next (being the 17th of said month) at 12:00 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will close at 12:00 o'clock noon October 7th, and reopen on the morning of November 6th, 1899.
By order of the Board of Directors.
EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, October 11, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending December 1, 1899, the same to be paid December 5, 1899, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on November 10, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on November 10, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on November 24, 1899.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, October 11, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on November 10, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on November 24, 1899.

On December 5, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent, when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

American Type Founders' Company,
Treasurer's Office,
Jersey City, New Jersey,
October 10, 1899.

At a meeting of the Directors held this day it was voted that a dividend of One Dollar per share is hereby declared upon the capital stock of this company, payable October 16, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 10, 1899. MORRIS H. SMITH, Treasurer.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company.
October 10, 1899.

The semi-annual dividend of three per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on November 1st, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Oct. 20th, 1899, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Nov. 2d, 1899. Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. Ry. Co.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Havana Commercial Company, Preferred Stock Dividend.
32 Broadway, New York, Sept. 26, 1899.

The Board of Directors, at a meeting held this day, have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable October 16th, to stockholders of record.

Transfer books will close Thursday, October 5th, and reopen Tuesday, October 17th.
FORD HUNTINGTON, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 19th, 1899.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after October 14th. The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 19th to October 14th, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.
New York, Oct. 3, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared, payable Oct. 16th; books to be closed from Oct. 7th to 16th, inclusive.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—Certificates for twenty Erie Railroad Preferred Shares, Numbers 26,309 and 26,310, having been lost, the transfer of the same has been stopped and new certificates will be applied for and issued in due course. Apply WOOLSTON & BEETON, 6A Austin Friars, London, England.

WESTERN UNION MEETING.

Vacancies in the Directorate Filled—Falling Off in Surplus.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Company was held yesterday. Vacancies in the Board of Directors were filled by the election of George Coppell, William Lanman Bull, James H. Hyde, Morris K. Jesup, and Frank Jay Gould.

The annual report of the fiscal year, ending June 30, showed the surplus to cover interest and dividends to be $103,693, as against $315,694 for the previous year. The falling off is owing to the decrease in revenue which the company received in war tolls last year.

Stock Exchange Election.

A governing committee of the Stock Exchange met last evening and accepted the resignation as Chairman of the Secretary-elect, William McClure, who succeeds Oct. 14 Secretary George W. Ely. The Governors named Oct. 24 as the date for the election of a Chairman of the Exchange. The Nominating Committee is likely to put forward McPherson Kennedy as the regular candidate. He may not be opposed.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held Tuesday, Frank O. Rose, was appointed assistant cashier of the Leather Manufacturers' National Bank.

Speyer & Co., on behalf of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, having delivered to the United States Government $47,050,000 first refunding mortgage bonds, give notice to the holders of their certificates of deposit representing the Central Pacific of California first mortgage bonds, Series "A" to "I"; Western Pacific first mortgage bonds, Series "A" and "B"; California and Oregon first mortgage bonds, Series "A" and "B"; San Juaquin Valley Branch first mortgage bonds, and Central Pacific land bonds, fifty-year 6 per cent. bonds, fifty-year 5 per cent. bonds, and common stock, that on and after Oct. 16 they may receive the new securities and cash to which they are entitled from the Central Trust Company, New York, or at the office of the readjustment managers in Europe. Not more than 100 schedules per day will be received, and the securities will be delivered the following day. Fractional scrip will be issued, which may be bought or sold, to make even shares.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks dull.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 11	270,660
To date this year	136,676,751
Corresponding date last year	81,859,148

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct 11	$2,103,500
To date this year	$706,246,670
Corresponding date last year	$643,460,410

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3 @8 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	1¾	Del., L. & W.	1
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	1	Great Northern pf.	1⅝
Capital Traction	7½	Laclede Gas	1½
Chi. Cons. Tract.	1¾	Rio Gr. West. pf.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	½	Twin City R. T.	½
Chi. G. W. deb.	½	Union Bag & Paper.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	⅝	Federal Steel pf.	¾
Am. Malting	½	Illinois Central	½
Am. Malt. pf.	3	Lake Erie & W.	½
Am. Steel & Wire	1	Met. Street Railway	1
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅝	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d	¾
At. T. & S. F. pf.	½	pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio	¾	N. Y. Ont. & W.	⅝
B'klyn Rapid Transit	⅞	People's Gas, Chicago	⅝
Chi. & East. Ill.	1	Pullman Car	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Rep. Iron & Steel	½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	¾
Consolidated Gas	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Cont. Tobacco	½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	⅝
Federal Steel	1⅛	Wis. Cent. pf., new	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn W. & W. 5s	6	M. & St. L. ref. 4s	1
C., B. & Q. conv. 5s	1¼	M., K. & T. of T. 5s	1
C., St. P., M. & O. con.	1	N. Y. Cent., Mich. Cent. 3½s	1
Erie prior 4s	1	Pacific Coast 1st	1⅝
M., L. S. & W., Ashland Div., 1st	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1

Bonds Declined.

Mil., L. S. & W. ext. & imp. 5s	1¼	Rio Grande West. 4s	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Much talk of British-Boer hostilities was heard in Wall Street yesterday, and the security market under pressure fell off somewhat, the record of net changes for the day being made up largely of fractional declines. Aside from South African war announcements, not an unfavorable factor was disclosed anywhere. Upon the contrary, business news of much consequence appeared, all encouraging. Advances in staples were announced, export gains were made public, railway earnings increases were conspicuous, and money rates eased considerably. It became, in fact, yesterday apparently a matter of competition between money lenders as to who should be able to put out the largest sums at concessions. Funds on call were quoted on the Stock Exchange during demand hours at 3 per cent., and the highest figure of the day was 8, most business probably averaging around 5 and 6 per cent.

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Bear speculators on the New York Stock Exchange profess to feel that Boer war complications must result in disturbances of financial conditions throughout the whole world, and that depressing effects will be especially felt here. They talk in matter-of-fact way as to what must be the sequel to the first victory won by the Boers, the first slaughter of British troops, the discovery by England that defeat is certain. Gold, they say, will rush to a premium, and every holder of securities will be hurrying to make conversion into ready funds, with results embarrassing not only at home, but especially in sympathetic America.

Upon this sort of stuff and nonsense stocks are sold short on the New York Stock Exchange. Brooklyn Rapid Transit is pummeled on the theory of it, Sugar Trust is pitched into because of it, Tennessee Coal is assailed for the reason of it; railroad stocks are pounded and industrials stamped upon, all because of impending Boer victories—made certain, say Wall Street bears, by the fact that as soon as war actually begins Germany will sail in on the Boer side.

It is difficult to follow philosophy of this sort. What, however, was especially made clear yesterday was that owners of American securities are not to be made nervous or upset by such hysteria—the day's total of transactions, in the face of all this clamor being barely half of the aggregate of the day preceding.

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Money market conditions improve. This is not merely due to the assistance which the Treasury Department offers in the proposal to discount bond interest to the end of next June—it is not due to that one-half so much as to the fact that Eastern money advanced to the West for crop harvesting and moving purposes has practically completed its mission beyond Chicago, and is now starting this way largely. Bankers of consequence seem finally agreed that easy money can be depended upon after the next fortnight, and that in fact relief may come even earlier.

NEW SECURITIES LISTED.

The Listing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange has admitted to the regular list the following securities:

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company—$2,764,000 additional general mortgage 4 per cent. 100-year gold coupon bonds of 1995 for $1,000 each, No. M102,024 to M104,787, inclusive, making the total amount listed to date $129,637,000. No. M00001 to M104,787, inclusive, for $1,000, and No. D00001 to D49,700, inclusive, for $500 each.

Indiana, Decatur and Western Railway Company—$933,000 first mortgage guaranteed 5 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1935, for $1,000 each, No. 1,825 to 2,757, inclusive.

Illinois Central Railroad Company—$7,500,000 additional capital stock, making the total amount listed to date $60,000,000.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company—$16,166,000 Illinois Division mortgage 3½ per cent. bonds of 1949, coupon and registered, viz.: Coupon bonds, $14,886,000, No. 1 to 14,886, inclusive, for $1,000 each; the balance, $1,280,000, is in originally issued registered bonds of the denominations of $5,000 and $50,000. Deliveries of said registered bonds, however, must be in certificates not exceeding $10,000. The coupon bonds may be converted into registered bonds.

Third Avenue Railroad Company—$4,000,000 capital stock, to be added on Oct. 27, making the total amount listed at that date $16,000,000.

SLOSS IRON AND STEEL.

The following official statement in respect to Sloss Iron and Steel was given out yesterday:

"Considerably over 75 per cent. of the stock of the Sloss Iron and Steel Company had been received under the Sloss-Sheffield plan up to 3 P. M. Tuesday. Realizing that many holders of the Sloss stock are still absent from the city and may not have received the committee's circular, the time for depositing the stock with the Central Trust Company has been extended, the committee reserving the right to stop receiving it at any time without notice."

GETTING TOGETHER.

Wall Street heard yesterday that a traffic arrangement had been entered into between the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific which would be resultant of much good to both roads. The report was to the effect that the Northern Pacific was to be allowed to use the Great Northern's short line from Spokane to the Sound in consideration of the use by the Great Northern of the Northern Pacific's Washington Central branch.

No definite information on the subject could be gotten here, but, in view of the growing good feelings and relations between the two roads, it is considered not improbable that the report may shortly be given official verification.

AS TO ENGLAND'S WAR.

Judged from the statements made by bankers and brokers yesterday it seems to be the opinion of the Street that the English market has already pretty well discounted the Transvaal war, and its effects and that there will not be a wild "dumping" of Americans on the local market.

"It was very evident," said one Stock Exchange broker, "from the manner in which London received the news of the practical outbreak of war, her market showing steadiness and actual strength, that the war had been discounted and that the market was quite prepared for just such announcement as was made. The result, so far as I can see, on our own market, will not be prejudicial—certainly not for any length of time. There may be a decline forty-eight hours or so, and perhaps London may turn a moderate seller; but in the end the effect of the war will be beneficial rather than detrimental to us."

CENTRAL PACIFIC SECURITIES.

The delivery to the United States Government by Speyer & Co., on behalf of the Central Pacific Railroad, of $47,056,000 first refunding mortgage bonds, being complete, notice is now given to the holders of their certificates of deposit representing the Central Pacific of California first mortgage bonds, series A to I; Western Pacific first mortgage bonds, series A and B; California and Oregon first mortgage bonds, series A and B; San Joaquin Valley Branch first mortgage bonds, and Central Pacific land bonds, fifty-year 6 per cent. bonds, fifty-year 5 per cent. bonds, and common stock, that on and after Oct. 16 they may receive the new securities in cash to which they are entitled from the Central Trust Company, New York, or at the office of the readjustment managers in Europe. Not more than 100 schedules per day will be received, and the securities will be delivered the following day. Fractional scrip will be issued which may be bought or sold to make even shares.

HOW BUSINESS FLOURISHES.

Striking testimony of the present good times is given by A. P. Little, manufacturer of typewriter supplies, Rochester, with offices in various parts of the country and in London and Berlin. Mr. Little says:

"The manufacturers of typewriters daily feel the pulse of the business world. If there is a good demand for typewriters and they are in active use, you can depend upon it that the business of the country is good.

"In my travels around I have had occasion to talk with many business men and manufacturers and they all tell me that business is flourishing. In my own line I know this to be the case. There has been a marked increase in our business both at home and abroad, and we are simply kept busy day and night filling orders.

"American typewriters are not only going to England and the Continent, but they are going to Australia and even to South Africa. Indeed, we have an order ready for South Africa now, which we are holding because of the war.

"Certainly you cannot exaggerate the situation when you say that business is flourishing as it has not been in years. I see no reason why there should be any set-back."

VESSEL OWNERS BUSY.

Sandford Calvin of the Calvin Shipping Company, whose vessels ply the great lakes, carrying lumber, coal, ore, &c., takes a most cheerful view of the present business situation and of the outlook for the future.

"The railroads," said Mr. Calvin, "have not had a monopoly of the freight-carrying trade. The lake vessels and steamers have had their full share of the business.

"It is not easy to realize what an immense business has been done on the lakes this season. The vessels have simply been taxed to their utmost capacity. Rates which were good early in the season are higher than ever, but the business men can afford to pay them.

"Of course, increased activity in railroads and on the water reflect increased business activity indicating as it does a greater demand for material, raw and manufactured. There is nothing to warrant anything but an optimistic view."

IRON AND METAL TRADES.

Discussing the situation in the iron and metal trades, The Iron Age will to-day say:

Our monthly blast furnace report shows that the weekly capacity of the coke and anthracite furnaces on Oct. 1 had gone up to 272,428 gross tons, or 10,758 tons above the September figure. In other words, the preparations for production are telling. In the South a number of small plants will drop in from month to month, but they do not count for much. Furnace stocks have declined further, thus showing that consumption is still crowding output.

A very serious feature is the great scarcity of cars, which affects the supply of coke. One large plant of three furnaces has been forced to bank three times in one month because coke shipments were delayed—and this in the face of an effort made for months to accumulate a stock for just such emergencies. Every department affecting the great industry of the Central West is under such tension that any extra strain in any direction causes a rupture which disorganizes everything.

The fear of a shortage of ore, of troubles over coke supply, and of any possible other contingencies affecting regular and maximum of pig production is the one factor which dominates the trade.

On the other hand, of course, the increasing production ought to be reassuring. With the Winter before us, bringing a lessened consumption, the expansion in the output ought to enable the furnaces to catch up on deliveries.

While the makers of raw iron are still behind the consumption, it looks as though in some lines of finished iron and steel the mills are looking for some tonnage for the first half of 1900. Cases of this kind are cropping up, and may have some effect in modifying values.

Much is being said about the export trade. The statistics of shipments up to and including August are referred to as proving that that outlet is still running full. But after all that is really like watching the tail race without keeping an eye on the head waters.

In very many lines new orders have been scarce for months, and a sharp drop in shipments is coming. It is well, however, to remember some exceptions. In the wire industry, in which the Germans are our principal competitors, export sales have been heavy in spite of successive advances aggregating since early August about $10 per ton. The reason is that the Germans are a good deal worse off than we are in the matter of scarcity of raw material, and we are profiting thereby. As an indication of the pressure on the wire trade, we may mention that the leading interest has ordered 1,000 additional blocks.

In structural material we are aided by the fact that our designs, while amply heavy to meet the strains, are lighter than those of other countries. Then, of course, there is the matter of time of delivery, in which we have advantages even now in certain lines.

But to expect that we can maintain our rate of tonnage in the export trade at present prices for the next six or nine months shows a misapprehension of the situation.

The railmakers are getting good inquiries, and in some cases the requirements are unexpectedly large. It is probable that a further advance in prices will take place at an early date.

In steel the scarcity for prompt delivery continues unabated. As much as $48 and $50 per ton has been paid for round lots of basic open hearth steel billets.

SEPTEMBER EXPORT FIGURES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The monthly bulletin of the exports of domestic breadstuffs, provisions, cotton, and mineral oils, issued by the Bureau of Statistics for the month of September, 1899, with comparisons with September, 1898, shows as follows:

Breadstuffs, $25,140,471; increase, $2,284,607.

Cattle and hogs, $2,299,736; increase, $82,701.

Provisions, $13,008,371; decrease $654,646.

Cotton, $17,082,792; increase, $8,153,952.

Mineral oils, $7,004,628; increase, $2,225,602—or a total increase in exports of these articles of $12,002,216.

For the last nine months these exports were $36,354,376 less than for the corresponding period in 1898.

MONEY MARKET STRINGENCY.

The money situation yesterday was evidently influenced by the offer of the Government to anticipate the payment of interest falling due on the National funded debt to July 1, 1900. The call-loan rate was steady the greater part of the day at 7 per cent., with 8 per cent. as the outside limit. In the late afternoon much money was lent at the legal rate. Then a prominent bank made a large loan at 4½ per cent., and the last quotation was 3 per cent. Many bankers and brokers who remembered the action of the Treasury Department in 1890 demurred on the rebate conditions, while they appreciated the action of the Treasury in anticipating payment of the November interest without rebate. The general opinion in the Wall Street district was that while the relief was wholly inadequate, it would have a sentimental effect and act as a buffer to manipulative tactics and take the strain off the money market. Opinion as to the policy of the redemption of the extended four-and-a-halfs was mixed. Some advocated the measure of relief with enthusiasm because it would forthwith put over $25,000,000 in circulation. Others said it would be the worst kind of financial policy for the Government to call in bonds on which it paid but 2 per cent. Equally diverse were opinions on the amount of interest falling due between Nov. 1 next and July 1, 1900, which would be applied for subject to rebate. The calculations varied between 25 and 75 per cent. As to relief through a return of money sent West, few believed that it would return in volume before the end of this year or next January. Estimates on the amount of money necessary to completely tranquilize the money situation varied. Some put it at $25,000,000, others at $50,000,000, and not a few at $80,000,000.

William H. Kimball, formerly a National Bank Examiner and now President of the Seventh National Bank and the successor of Col. McAnerney, said of the action of the Government:

"The action of the Treasury in prepaying interest to July, 1900, is wise and timely, though payment without rebate would have been appropriate and would better accomplish its purpose. Of the thirty millions offered, probably 66 per cent. will be available for the so-called relief of the money situation, which, while somewhat strained, is by no means alarming. While the sum to be disbursed might be called wholly inadequate, it is difficult to estimate what sum would suffice to furnish all interests with the amounts needed to restore a normally easy market. Whatever the sum might be, there appears no way for the Government to furnish it, excepting by the purchase of its bonds in the open market, a proceeding not now demanded, and which could hardly be defended if resorted to.

"The present stringency arises largely from the legitimate demands of business in all parts of the country, and is evidence of sound and prosperous conditions rather than occasion for apprehension. In the usual course of trade a large part of enormous sums sent West and South will be returned through New York and other agencies. Then rates will recede, and the Wall Street contingent, to which the 'money scare' has been confined, will be correspondingly happy."

At the United States Sub-Treasury the department circular in regard to the prepayment of interest was received. It reads:

In pursuance of authority contained in Section 3,699 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, public notice is hereby given that the interest maturing on the several interest dates between and including Nov. 1, 1899, and July 1, 1900, on the registered and coupon bonds of the United States, will be prepaid, with a rebate of two-tenths of 1 per cent. per month on the amount prepaid, under the following conditions:

Owners of registered bonds desiring prepayment must present their bonds to the Treasurer or some Assistant Treasurer of the United States, who will stamp upon the face of the bond the fact of such prepayment, and return them to the owners, with the interest for the periods above mentioned, less the rebate. National banks owning bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to secure circulation or deposit, may obtain prepayment upon application to the Treasurer of the United States. The bonds so held, upon which interest is prepaid, will be stamped as above indicated. Coupons maturing upon the dates included in this circular may be presented for payment at the office of the Treasurer of the United States or any Assistant Treasurer.

In calculating the amount of rebate to be allowed, any fractional part of a month will be reckoned as a full month, and the rebate for such fractional part of a month calculated as a full month will be retained by the United States, except that no rebate will be charged for the month of October, 1899.

Prepayment under this circular will begin Monday, Oct. 16, 1899, and continue until Dec. 31, 1899, but prepayment of interest on registered bonds of the loans of 1891 and 1907, will be discontinued while the books of those loans are closed. The interest due Nov. 1, 1899, on registered bonds will be paid as soon as the checks can be prepared. They will be mailed to the payees on or about the 25th inst.

Assistant Treasurer Conrad N. Jordan, on receipt of the official circular, bulletined this notice:

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury the payment of all interest to become due Nov. 1, 1899, on government bonds will be anticipated without rebate. Coupons will be paid on presentation on and after the 16th inst. Checks for interest on registered bonds of the 3 per cent. loan of 1898 will be mailed on the 23d inst., and on those of 1904 and 1925 on the 25th inst. to be paid immediately.

Deputy Assistant Treasurer Maurice L. Muhleman said of the Government measure of relief: "We have the official notification, and it confirms all that the newspapers said on the subject. It is extremely difficult to estimate what advantage will be taken of the offer. No doubt all who have bonds whose interest falls due Nov. 1 will avail themselves of it. It is next to impossible to foretell what action savings banks will take on the interest subject to rebate. I estimate the holdings of savings banks and financial institutions as follows: National banks, $300,000,000; savings banks, trust companies, and insurance companies, $450,000,000. The amount of bonds outstanding is about $1,049,000,000. I do not believe that the savings banks will collect the interest subject to rebate. Practically all the others will do so, while private holders will not. The financial institutions are lending money, and the rebate is a flea bite, while the savings banks cannot be classed as money lenders. Roughly speaking, $30,000,000 is to be paid on a billion of bonds, or 3 per cent. I believe that in all $10,000,000 of the anticipated interest will be paid in New York and go immediately into circulation. I cannot see how the scheme to redeem the extended 4½'s is going to help the situation. Almost all of these bonds, about $24,000,000, are on deposit in the Treasury to secure circulation. If they are redeemed, the National banks that have them on deposit will have to replace them or put up cash to retire circulation, which would result in contraction."

President William C. Sturges of the Seamen's Bank for Savings, which holds $10,000,000 worth of Government bonds, said: "I do not think that the savings banks will to any great extent avail themselves of the opportunity afforded. Of course this is only a personal opinion."

The President of one of the leading trust companies said: "My opinion is that the trust companies will let the matter rest as it is and will not care for the interest money offered, inasmuch as the discount is practically the same as what the bonds earn in interest."

Cashier Duval of the National Bank of Commerce said: "It is a difficult matter to say how much money will thus be released. It depends on how many institutions take advantage of the offer. Inasmuch as they can get the money at a little over 2 per cent. if the demand for money remains firm and 5 per cent. or more can be had, undoubtedly the banks will avail themselves of the offer. Savings banks, however, and private individuals who hold the bonds I think will let them remain as they are."

Among the savings banks and trust companies in New York which hold $1,000,000 or more worth of bonds are the Brooklyn Savings Bank, $7,100,000; the Dime Savings Bank, Brooklyn, $1,500,000; the South Brooklyn Savings Institution, $2,000,000; Williamsburg Savings Bank, $4,244,000; the Bank for Savings in the City of New York, $16,450,000; Bowery Savings Bank, $12,680,000; Citizens' Savings Bank, $1,700,000; Dry Dock Savings Institution $1,150,000; East River Savings Institution, $2,200,000; the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, $4,935,000; German Savings Bank, $1,984,000; the Greenwich Savings Bank, $4,210,000; the Manhattan Savings Institution, $2,250,000; Seamen's Bank for Savings, $10,000,000; Brooklyn Trust Company, $1,000,000; Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $3,303,000; Manhattan Trust Company, $1,341,500; Union Trust Company of New York, $1,450,000; United States Mortgage and Trust Company, $1,214,900; United States Trust Company, $6,850,000.

In this connection some correspondence between Jefferson M. Levy and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Frank A. Vanderlip, relating to the financial situation, may not be uninteresting. This correspondence was called forth by the following telegram, dated Sept. 27, from Mr. Levy to Mr. Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury:

I respectfully suggest that you use every means possible to relieve the present tension in the money market. That in the midst of such extraordinary prosperity there should be a dearth of money to transact the country's business, the same being due solely to the absorption by the Treasury through taxation of the surplus, would be ludicrous were it not so costly to farmer, mechanic, and business man alike. Every resource should be exhausted to promptly end the present stringency.

This was followed by the following letter from Assistant Secretary Vanderlip to Mr. Levy, dated Oct. 4:

Upon my return to Washington I find your telegram of the 27th ult., addressed to Secretary Gage. The Secretary being absent from the city, it falls to me to reply to your statement that the scarcity of money is due "to the absorption by the Treasury through taxation of the surplus."

The available cash balance held by the Treasury one year ago was, in round figures, $309,000,000. Now, Oct. 3, 1899, it stands at $287,000,000, which is $22,000,000 less than a year ago. While the Treasury thus has $22,000,000 less than it had the same season last year, it has on deposit with National banks about $1,000,000 more. The exact figures are as follows:

Deposits with National banks Oct. 3, 1898	$82,344,000
Deposits with National banks Oct. 2, 1899	83,183,000

It would thus seem that your premises are wrong. The Treasury is not absorbing the surplus money of the country. It would be well to bear in mind that our receipts and expenditures almost balance from day to day, so that there is scarcely any season when the Treasury is a factor in disturbing the equilibrium of the money market. When it has appeared that the Government was withdrawing funds from business channels, and thereby causing embarrassment, the head of the department has invariably done what he could do legitimately to relieve the situation. You may recall that within a few weeks Secretary Gage, without solicitation, anticipated the payment of October interest to the extent of about $5,500,000, most of which being payable in New York doubtless contributed to relieve the situation there either by reason of such actual addition to the money supply in New York, or by the influence which the department's action engendered.

In reply to this Mr. Levy wrote to Mr. Vanderlip as follows:

Your esteemed favor of the 4th inst. received and I regret my inability to agree with your conclusions. I assume, of course, that you do not wish to be understood as maintaining that the Treasury defends its present policy because under vastly different conditions existing a year ago there was little or no complaint. That the cash now held by the Treasury is less than it was a year ago, is no justification for tying up the whole of the enormous sum of $287,000,000, at a time when every industry is thriving and the demand for money from merchant, farmer, and mechanic most urgent.

The Treasury, by its present policy, puts a halter around the neck of every industry, cries halt to the prosperity which is the due of the enterprising and industrious, and gives unscrupulous manipulators an opportunity to cause an exorbitant rate of interest to prevail.

I call your attention to some figures not given in your letter and which I had more particularly in mind when I sent my telegram. The Treasury collected, last month, from customs and internal revenue, $40,000,000, of which $24,000,000 was from the last-named source. Crude as is our present system, it affords some means for relief, in that it authorizes the Secretary to deposit in the banks the internal revenue collections.

You say in your letter:

It would be well to bear in mind that our receipts and expenditures almost balance from day to day.

Nevertheless, the surplus for September was, as you know, $8,000,000, not an extraordinary sum, but fairly large when compared with the item of $5,500,000, anticipated interest, referred to in your letter. If the $24,000,000 internal revenue collections had been deposited as collected, it would have beeen of benefit in every line of business and industry. Were my suggestions adopted there would be not only the benefit just mentioned, but it would do much to set at rest the visionary financial schemes now prevalent.

Every day's delay in affording relief means, in my opinion, a delay of thirty days in the progress of the prosperity of the people.

The Sub-Treasury had a debit balance of $1,161,000 at the Clearing House yesterday. It received from Cuba through the North American Trust Company and on Government account $246,518. At the Assay Office $350,000 in French gold was received and 90 per cent. of the amount went into the banks. Sterling exchange, demand, stiffened to $4.86½ to $4.86¾.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Sales on the Stock Exchange of 10 shares of Western National Bank stock at 350, and 30 Chatham at 310.

Annual meeting of Boston and Maine Railroad, resulting in re-election of retiring Board of Directors and approval of the purchase of the Portsmouth and Dover, the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth, and the Portland and Rochester Railway.

New securities of the Central Pacific to be ready for delivery, in exchange for the certificates of deposit, on and after Oct. 16.

Election of George Coppell, William Lanman Bull, James H. Hyde, Morris K. Jesup, and Frank Jay Gould Directors of the Western Union to fill vacancies in the board.

Advance of half a cent in the posted rate for long sterling exchange

Statement that application is pending to have the capital stock of the Flemington Coal and Coke Company listed on the New York, Boston, and Montreal Exchanges.

United States Circuit Court asked by the State Trust Company to decree that the $23,000,000 of bonds of the Pittsburg and Gulf, and the bonds of the Texarkana and Fort Smith and of the Shreveport and Gulf roads, together with the six months' interest due Oct. 1, be paid.

Increase of $136,800 in Philadelphia and Erie's net earnings for August.

East-bound shipments of dead freight from Chicago last week 143,228 tons, as compared with 48,234 in the same week last year.

Surplus of $58,888 shown by Central of Georgia for the fiscal year ended June 30, a decrease of $14,256.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 3@8 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statements: Exchanges, $189,811,166; balances, $9,709,377; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,161,139.

Money on call in London, 3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4½@4¾ per cent., and for three months' bills, 4⅝@4⅞ per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82@$4.82¼; demand, $4.86⅞@$4.86½; cables, $4.87½. Commercial bills were $4.81¼@$4.82¼.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.23¾ and 5.20; reichsmarks, 94 1-16 and 94 15-16@95; guilders, 40 and 40 3-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c premium @ par. Chicago—50c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-10c discount; selling, par. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off over $200; selling, par over $200. St. Louis—Sight discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par @40c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—American securities opened rather firmer, in response to better over-night prices from New York, and were well maintained throughout, closing firm. There was little doing.

Consols for money, 103⅜; consols for the account, 103⅝; Canadian, 94⅞; Erie, 13⅝; Erie first preferred, 37½; Illinois Central, 115½; Union Pacific preferred, 78; St. Paul, 128⅜; New York Central, 138½; Pennsylvania, 67¼; Reading, 10⅞; Northern Pacific preferred, 76⅜; Atchison, 21⅜; Louisville, 84¼; Grand Trunk, 7⅝; Anaconda, 10⅛.

Money, 3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4½@4¾ per cent. and for three months' bills, 4⅝@4⅞ per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £192,000. Gold Premiums—Buenos Ayres, 136.20; Madrid, 25.20; Lisbon, 41.50; Rome, 7.15.

Bar silver steady at 26¾d per ounce. India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s 4⅛d. Spanish 4s closed at 59¾.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—The Bourse opened weak as a result of the Boer ultimatum, although uneasiness was somewhat abated, owing to the fact that the Boers had not begun fighting. Spanish fours, Russians, and Portuguese were principally affected. Industrials lost most of yesterday's advance. Rio Tintos declined materially, and De Beers Mining shares were offered on London account. Kafirs were largely sold on local account, although there was some good buying by London operators. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 40c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 31c for checks. Spanish fours closed at 60.87½.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—The Boerse to-day, though influenced by the Transvaal ultimatum, was quiet and easier. There was no pressure to sell internationals, which scarcely changed in the quotations. Americans were steady. Canadian Pacifics were firm owing to traffic returns. Local securities somewhat declined. Exchange on London, 20 marks 49½ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 11.—The market today was dull as a result of the political situation. Portuguese and Italians advanced. Americans were in fair demand, but local securities showed a relapse.

MADRID, Oct. 11.—Spanish 4s closed today at 71.30. Gold was quoted at 25.45.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Again yesterday the market for outside securities was very dull, with the one exception of the Distilling of America stocks. For the time being there seems to be very few orders in the market, and the major part of these days' transactions seems to be made by traders. For some time activity has been restricted to a very few issues, and thus the total business done on the curb is very small, compared with even the less active days of last Spring. Notwithstanding this, prices generally are fairly firm, and elements of a very encouraging character are by no means wanting. Predictions of the return of easy conditions in the money market seem to a degree confirmed by the course of that market during the past few days, and in this seems to lie the key to curb market progress.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was the most active and the most prominent stock in yesterday's market. The common stock received some support, and was firmer than on the previous day. At its close, however, it sold off slightly, and it ended the day with a small net loss. The preferred stock was very much weaker than the common, and sales in this issue were made as low as 45. It ended the day at 45 bid, a net loss of 4½ points, while the common stock lost only one-quarter of 1 point. It is to be remarked, however, that the sale of Distilling of America preferred made at 45 seemed a forced sale, and it was made several points below the last previous sale. Early in the day this issue changed hands at 49 and 49½. Nevertheless, the sale emphasized the fact that there was very little demand for the stock. The declines in the Distilling of America stocks are attributed to persistent selling by certain interests very closely connected with the company, but the rumor to this effect has not passed undenied. The lack of confidence in the soundness of the plan on which the Distilling Company of America was formed seems the most natural explanation of the losses recently suffered by the company's securities.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was bid up to 92¼ and sold at that figure. After the opening sales the stock was neglected until just before the close, when a few thousand shares of the stock was put upon the market, and the price declined to 91. Not much demand for Amalgamated Copper developed, and it remained offered at 91. It suffered a net loss of 1⅜ points.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was traded in to the extent of only 300 or 400 shares, but it was quite strong, and ended the day with a small net gain. The bonds also showed improvement. They were in better demand than on the previous day, but few sales were made.

FLEMINGTON COAL AND COKE sold at 30⅝. Application has been made to list the stock of the Flemington Coal and Coke Company on the New York Stock Exchange, as well as on the Boston and Montreal Exchanges. It is expected that the latter applications will be granted in a few days.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¾	1⅞
New Amsterdam	29½	30
New Amsterdam pf.	53½	55
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	95	96

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	44	45
American Agricul. Chem. pf., ex div.	80½	81½
American Wool Goods	26	26½
American Wool Goods pf.	82½	83
American Writing Paper 5s	87	91
Beet Sugar	30	31
Beet Sugar pf., ex div.	81	83
Distilling Company of America	13½	13⅞
Distilling Company of America pf.	45	49
Electric Axle Light & Power	5	5½
Electric Boat	18	20
Electric Boat pf.	30	37
Havana Commercial	21	23
Havana Commercial pf., ex div.	63	65
International Pump	21¾	24
International Pump pf.	70	73
National Gramophone	69	75
National Salt	46	47
National Salt pf., ex div.	105	110
National Tube	45½	46
National Tube pf., ex div.	98	99
Otis Elevator	33½	34½
Otis Elevator pf.	93	96
Pittsburg Coal subs.	100	115
Royal Baking Powder pf., ex div.	98½	99½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27	28
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	92½	93
Sloss-Sheffield	41	43
Sloss-Sheffield subs.	138	140
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	78½	79½
Standard Oil of New Jersey	464	467
Union Steel & Chain	33	34
Union Steel & Chain pf.	73	75
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¼	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper, ex div.	90¾	91
American Air Power	35	45
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	8	8¼
Asphalt Company of America	17¾	18
British Columbia Copper	11⅞	12⅛
Chicago & Alton subs.	109	110
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new) w. i.	96	97
Electric Vehicle	78	82
Electric Vehicle pf.	..	100
Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1¼	1⅜
Flemington Coal & Coke	30⅝	30⅞
General Carriage	..	30
Illinois Transportation	4	4½
Manhattan Copper	10	11
Mexican 5s	99	99¼
New England Transportation	8½	8⅞
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90¾	91
New York Gas & Electric 5s	105	105
New York Transportation	18	18¾
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	22⅝	23¼
St. Louis subs.	138	139½
St. Louis common, when issued	..	31
St. Louis preferred, when issued	..	92
St. Louis 4s, when issued	..	94¾
Tennessee Copper	17¼	17⅝
Trust Company of America	230	238
*Union Copper	30	32
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	28	30½
Whipsaw Copper	12⅝	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104½	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	243	246
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	..
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	101	102
Buffalo Street Railway con.	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	109
Chicago Union Traction	33	33½
Chicago Union Traction pf.	82	83½
Columbus (Ohio) stock	112	..
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	114	116
Con. Traction of N. J.	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	..
Kings County Elevated 4c. (new)	91½	92½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	78	82
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St.

bella at .94, 300 Mollie Gibson at .27, 50 Ontario at $8.50, 700 Potosi at .61@.60, 300 Sierra Nevada at .70, and 1,000 Work at .30.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated and Industrial Exchanges yesterday were as follows:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.60	Quicksilver	1.50				
Adams Consol	.12	Quicksilver pf	7.50				
Belcher	.20	Standard	2.90				
Best & Belcher	.30	Small Hopes	1.25				
Breece	1.55	Union Consol	.33				
Bruns. Consol	.27	Utah	.10				
Caledonia B. H.	.30	Victor	1.00				
Chollar	.35	Argentum Juanita	.24				
Crown Point	.12	Alamo	.08				
Con. Cal. & Va	1.55	Anaconda	.42				
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Cripple Ck. Cons	.15				
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Creede & Cripple C.	.10				
Com. T. Co. scrip	.06	Croesus	.01				
Crescent	.15	Golden Fleece	.25				
Catalpa	.20	Isabella	.92				
Deadwood Terra	.70	Mollie Gibson	1.25				
Eureka Consol	.30	Mount Rosa	.27				
Father De Smet	.10	Pharmacist	.06				
Gould & Curry	.50	Portland	2.20				
Hale & Norcross	.30	Specimen	.10				
Homestake	65.00	Union	.30				
Horn Silver	1.25	Work	.30				
Iron Silver	.54	Damon	.29				
Julia Consol	.02	Elkton	1.00				
Jumpston & Pemb	.18	Findlay	.16				
La Crosse	.16	Garfield	.16				
Leadville Con	.08	Jackpot	.62				
Little Chief	.19	Panmeale	.30				
Mexican	.30	Tornado	.45				
Moulton	.35	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.18				
Ontario	7.75	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.16½				
Ophir	.90	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.15¾				
Plymouth	.08	Grey Forge No. 1	.15¾				
Phoenix G. M. Co	.09						

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Ariz. Cop. S. Co.	14.00	Gar. Con	17½
Gold Magnet	.005	Golden Fleece	.28
Jennie Blanche	.64	Isabella	.92
Morenci Cop. Co.	3.75	Jefferson	.10
Lemon G. M. Co	.35	Justine	.005
Morenci Cop. pf.	1.75	Mollie Gibson	2¾
Pilgrim	.005	Mount Rosa	.39
Alamo	.09½	Old Gold	.01
Anaconda	.44	Portland	2.24
Anchoria	.60	Sentinel	.002
Ce. Co.	.16	Silver B. Cop	.05
Copper Rock	.00½	Union Gold	.30
Elkton	1.10	Work	.31
Gold Coin Cr. Ck.	2.10	Rosario Honduras	5.00

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

ALBANY, Oct. 11.—State Superintendent of Banks Kilburn to-day issued a statement of totals tabulated from the statements submitted by the 208 State discount banks, showing their condition at the close of business on Sept. 20 last. The totals are as follows:

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$29,545,700
Surplus fund	18,449,746
Undivided profits	9,204,473
Due depositors	270,033,433
Due to trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	28,543,629
Due savings banks	15,492,494
Due the Treasurer of the State of New York	1,204,750
Amount not included under any of the above heads	507,981
Add for cents	332
Total	372,982,588

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less amount due from Directors	$191,370,544
Liability of Directors as makers	7,479,085
Overdrafts	166,121
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	29,903,601
Real estate	10,339,155
Mortgages owned	3,753,026
Stocks and bonds	26,293,265
Specie	24,728,319
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	13,759,681
Cash items	64,047,911
Assets not included under any of the above heads	1,201,164
Add for cents	666
Total	372,982,588

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	202	202	202
1st week October	$30,083	$27,656	$27,105
From Jan. 1	1,202,679	1,060,504	1,026,503
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	336	339	339
1st week October	94,657	78,958	79,868
From July 1	1,167,946	1,105,202	1,018,109
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,952	6,678	6,678
1st week October	635,000	634,000	668,000
From Jan. 1	20,843,025	18,833,247	17,064,340
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	648
1st week October	116,000	108,300	113,538
From July 1	1,377,321	1,204,467	1,036,038
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,956	1,956	1,956
1st week October	288,609	287,407	226,312
From Jan. 1	11,601,553	9,997,103	9,615,628
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,266	1,219	1,219
1st week October	135,721	118,286	108,450
From Jan. 1	5,252,289	4,592,065	4,535,063
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,197	2,197
1st week October	337,417	330,537	314,184
From July 1	3,633,500	3,248,371	....
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,938
1st week Oct	588,000	580,000	554,000
From July 1	20,483,873	19,630,007	17,966,759
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
1st week Oct	28,000	21,000	25,000
From July 1	923,351	1,004,190	846,378
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	481	481
1st week Oct	82,928	62,116	67,408
From July 1	1,444,683	1,151,497	1,209,886
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	582	582	550
1st week Oct	73,500	57,300	61,100
From July 1	1,157,626	893,107	.....
SANTA FE, PRESCOTT & PHOENIX—			
Mileage	198	198	198
4th week Sept	20,979	19,100	.....
Month	69,734	64,143	.....
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
1st week Oct	170,917	170,433	139,194
From Jan. 1	5,833,860	5,375,605	.....
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	371
1st week Oct	40,549	36,229	41,415
From July 1	576,039	501,976	.....
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,326	2,326	2,326
1st week Oct	351,564	308,737	290,200
From July 1	4,585,541	3,949,884	.....
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	937
1st week Oct	129,658	103,438	106,442
From July 1	1,728,461	1,447,949	.....
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
First week October—			
W. & L. E. Div.	39,495	31,343	31,083
C. & S. Div.	17,535	15,977	.....
Total	57,030	47,120	.....
From July 1 to Oct. 7—			
W. & L. E. Div.	506,337	415,981	287,635
C. & S. Div.			
Aug. 14	138,079	113,677	.....
Total	644,006	529,658	.....

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for the fiscal year ended June 30—

Gross earnings	5,767,346	5,507,070	3,280,696
Op. expenses	3,966,712	3,609,909	3,451,562
Net earnings	1,800,634	1,897,161	1,828,134
Other income	215,218	110,275	319,807
Total income	2,015,852	2,007,436	2,157,911
Int., rents, &c.	1,956,964	1,934,292	1,841,277
Surplus	58,888	73,144	315,964

WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA for the year ended June 30—

Gross earnings:			
Freight	2,444,963	2,398,019	2,128,832
Passenger	680,973	676,885	667,416
Mail, express, &c.	165,476	171,033	158,526
Total gross	3,291,412	3,245,938	2,954,774
Operating expenses:			
Maintenance way	491,648	490,475	487,750
Maint. equip.	562,924	466,480	417,890
Trans.	1,106,686	1,079,175	1,029,156
General expenses	111,888	106,674	108,150
Total op. expenses	2,272,945	2,142,804	2,042,946
Net earnings	1,018,466	1,103,134	911,828
Prop. exp. to gross	69.06%	66.01%	69.14%
Other income	27,708	8,301	64,611
Total income	1,046,234	1,111,524	966,439
Total charges	948,217	921,016	840,189
Net income	98,018	190,508	126,250
Improvements, &c.	86,776	.....	.....
Surplus	11,242	.....	.....

The Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Company reports for August 1899, an increase of $37,100 in gross earnings, $66,000 in operating expenses, and $28,000 in net earnings over the record of last August.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH for the year ended June 30—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross	$23,954,312	$23,915,732	$22,638,859
Op. expenses	18,085,579	17,825,581	16,906,657
Net	5,868,732	6,090,151	5,732,202
Charges	892,091	906,545	935,500
Balance	4,971,641	5,083,606	4,796,702
Dividends	4,867,949	4,867,912	4,792,855
Surplus	103,692	217,694	3,847

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$286,131,505
Gold reserve	257,328,552
Net silver	6,821,892
United States notes in the Treasury	10,048,647
Treasury notes of 1890	1,201,000
Total receipts this day	1,723,230
Total receipts this month	15,781,632
Total receipts this year	159,148,208
Total expenditures this day	2,790,000
Total expenditures this month	16,470,000
Total expenditures this year	156,132,774
Deposits in National banks	82,504,657
Silver bullion	381,197
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	359,402
Government receipts from internal revenue	710,669
Customs	955,603
Miscellaneous	56,957

Franchise Tax Statistics Filed.

ALBANY, Oct. 11.—Fifteen corporations have filed with the State Board of Tax Commissioners statements of the special franchises they hold in compliance with the franchise tax law. The first company to file statistics was the Port Jefferson Water Company of Port Jefferson, Suffolk County.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Oct. 11, 1899.

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
115	117	225	Adams Express	116	116¾	116	116¾	+1⅝
16¼	16½	225	Am. Car & Foundry	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ¼
61½	62	615	Am. Car & Found. pf.	62	62	61½	61½	— ⅝
44¼	44⅝	1,450	American Cotton Oil	45	45¼	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
30	35	100	Am. District Tel	35	35	35	35	.....
10	10⅜	13	American Linseed	9½	9½	9½	9½	.....
50¼	50½	10	Am. Linseed pf	51	51	51	51	.....
14⅜	15½	200	Am. Malting Co	15	15	14¾	14¾	— ½
62	64	200	Am. Malting Co. pf	62	63¼	62	63¼	—3
86	87	1,095	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	87½	88⅜	87½	87½	.....
53¼	53⅝	12,746	Am. Steel & Wire	53¾	54⅝	53¼	53¼	—1
96	96½	1,250	Am. Steel & Wire pf	97	97	96½	96¼	— ½
142¾	142⅞	31,805	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	143⅜	144⅝	142⅜	142⅞	— ⅛
115¾	117	300	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	117	117	117	117	+1
38	39	115	American Tin Plate	38¾	38⅝	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
85½	86	310	Am. Tin Plate pf	86¼	86¼	86	86	.....
121⅝	121⅞	15,730	American Tobacco	121½	122⅜	121⅛	121⅝	— ⅜
43½	44	200	Am. Steel Hoop	44	44	43⅝	43⅝	— ¼
84	85	300	Am. Steel Hoop pf	85½	85½	85	85	— ½
42	44	10	Ann Arbor pf	42	42	42	42	.....
91	92¼	400	Canadian Pacific	21	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ½
		200	Capital Traction	92½	92½	92½	92½	+⅞
		200	Cent. Pac., ass't pd	58¼	58¼	58	58	— ¼
58⅞	58	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	25½	26¼	25½	25½	.....
25⅜	25⅝	4,145	Chicago Con. Traction	48½	49½	48¼	49½	+1¼
49½	49¾	500	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	130¾	131¾	130½	130⅝	— ¼
130⅜	130½	7,804	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	96¾	97	96¼	96½	—1
96½	97⅛	800	Chicago Great West	14⅜	14⅝	14⅛	14½	— ¼
14	14¼	1,100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	81	81½	81	81½	+ ½
80⅝	82	600	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	41⅞	41⅞	41½	41½	— ⅜
40½	41½	300	Chi. Gr. West., deb	91¾	92	91¾	92	+ ⅜
91½	92	210	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	124⅞	125¼	124¼	124⅜	— ⅛
124⅜	124½	9,150	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	169¼	169⅝	169	169	—1
169½	171	880	Chicago & Northw	165¾	165¾	165⅜	165⅜	— ¼
165¼	167	200	Chi., R. I. & Pac	113¼	113¼	112¼	112¼	— ½
111¾	112½	3,218	Chicago Term. Trans	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
13¾	15	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	— ⅛
44⅜	45	100	C., C., C. & St. L	57½	59¼	57½	58¼	+1¼
58¼	58⅝	4,975	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100	100	100	100	+ ⅛
99½	101½	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	56	56¼	55⅝	55⅝	— ¼
55⅜	55¾	550	Colorado Midland	5	5	5	5	.....
5	7	75	Colorado Southern	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
5⅛	5⅜	950	Consolidated Gas	189	190½	187½	187½	— ½
187½	188	1,600	Consolidated Tobacco	43¼	43¼	42½	42½	— ½
42¼	42½	1,200	Continental Tobac. pf.	93¾	94½	94	94	— ½
93½	94	670	Del., Lack. & West	188½	189⅜	188½	189	+1
188¼	189	1,750	Denver & R. G	21	21	21	21	— ⅛
20⅞	21¼	600	Denver & R. G. pf	74½	74⅝	74⅜	74⅝	— ⅛
74⅛	74⅝	210	Federal Steel	55½	55¾	54¼	54⅜	—1⅛
54¼	54⅜	8,555	Federal Steel pf	79	79	78	78	— ⅝
77½	78¼	547	General Electric	119	120	118⅝	118⅝	+ ⅛
118¼	119½	930	Glucose Sugar Ref	61⅞	62	61⅞	62	.....
61½	62	312	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	108	108	108	108	.....
108¼	109½	75	Great Northern pf	165¾	166¾	165½	166¾	+⅝
165⅜	166½	1,110	Illinois Central	112⅝	112⅞	112½	112½	— ⅛
112	112¾	487	International Paper	26½	26¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
25¾	26½	700	International Paper pf	70	71	70	71	.....
70½	71½	950	Internat. Paper pf	84½	84½	84½	84½	— ⅛
84½	9	200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	48½	49	48¼	48½	+ ⅛
66¾	66¾	714	Laclede Gas	65½	66⅜	65	66⅛	+⅛
97	100	10	Laclede Gas pf	97	97	97	97	.....
18	20	100	Lake Erie & West	19	19	19	19	— ½
55	62	100	Long Island	60	60	60	60	.....
81½	81⅝	13,785	Louisville & Nashville	81½	82	81	81¼	— ⅜
107⅝	107⅞	3,125	Manhattan Con	108	108¾	107½	107½	— ⅜
25	25½	300	Met. W. S. El. of Chi.	25	25	25	25	.....
73	75	26	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	73	73	73	73	.....
195¼	195⅞	1,362	Met. Street Railway	197	197	194¾	195½	—1
14	14¼	345	Mexican Central	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
⅞	5⅛	900	Mexican National ctfs.	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
110	115	45	Michigan Central	110	110	110	110	.....
71	73	120	Minn. & St. Louis	72⅞	72⅞	72⅝	72⅝	.....
95	96	10	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	96	96	96	96	.....
38½	39	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	39	39	38½	38½	—1
44¾	44⅞	1,100	Missouri Pacific	44¾	44⅞	44¼	44⅜	— ⅝
30½	31	750	National Lead Co	31¼	31¼	30⅝	31	.....
110¼	111	10	National Lead Co. pf	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	.....
51½	52	220	National Steel	52	52	52	52	— ½
95½	96	415	National Steel pf	96	96	95⅞	95⅞	— ⅛
119	120	100	New Jersey Central	120	120	120	120	.....
134⅜	135	1,815	New York Central	135	135¼	134½	135	— ¼
31	34⅜	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	32	32	32	32	— ⅛
24¼	24½	400	N. Y., Ont. & West	24¾	24¾	24¼	24½	— ⅛
24¼	24½	900	Norfolk & West	24½	24½	24¼	24½	— ⅛
69¼	69⅝	610	Norfolk & West. pf	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	— ⅛
12¾	13	420	North American	13¼	13½	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
52½	52⅝	1,410	Northern Pacific	52⅝	52⅞	52¼	52½	— ⅛
74⅜	74⅝	100	Northern Pacific pf	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	— ⅛
48½	49¼	1,240	Pacific Coast	48½	49	48¼	48½	+ ⅛
66	67	450	Pacific Coast 2d pf	66	66¼	65½	66¼	— ⅛
40	40⅜	715	Pacific Mail	40¼	40⅜	40	40¼	+ ⅛
131⅛	131¾	3,700	Pennsylvania R. R	131⅛	131⅜	131⅛	131¼	+ ⅛
110	110½	3,714	People's Gas, Chicago	110	110⅝	109½	109¾	— ⅛
57½	59	100	Pressed Steel Car	58¼	58¾	58¼	58¼	+ ¼
89	90	200	Pressed Steel Car pf	89½	89½	89½	89½	.....
187	189½	1,427	Pull. Palace Car Co	187⅝	189½	185½	188	— ½
20½	21¼	300	Reading	21¼	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
58¼	58⅜	3,360	Reading 1st pf	58⅝	58⅝	58	58¼	— ⅛
32½	32¾	750	Reading 2d pf	32	32⅜	32	32⅜	— ⅛
27½	28	910	Republic Iron & Steel	28	28	27½	27½	— ½
71½	73	300	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	73	73	73	73	.....
80	82	150	Rio Grande West. pf	81½	81½	81½	81½	+ ½
16	17	500	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
11	50	100	St. L. & San Fran	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	.....
35½	36¼	110	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¾	+ ¼
32	* 33½	700	St. Louis Southw. pf	33½	33½	33	33	— ½
37¼	37½	15,947	Southern Pacific	37½	37⅝	37	37¼	— ⅛
11⅝	12	100	Southern Railway	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
52¼	52⅝	900	Southern Railway pf.	52¼	52¼	52	52	— ⅜
6⅞	7	200	Standard R. & T	7	7	7	7	+ ¼
116	116½	2,900	Tenn. Coal & Iron	117	117½	115½	115½	—1
		80	Tenn. Coal & Iron pf	145	150	145	150	.....
18¾	18¼	410	Texas Pacific	18¾	18⅝	18½	18½	— ¼
150	152	200	Third Avenue	150	150	150	150	+ ½
62	62⅜	125	Twin City R. T	62½	62½	62¼	62¼	+ ¼
27¼	29	200	Union Bag & Paper	28½	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
80¼	80⅜	152	Union Bag & Paper pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½	+ ⅜
43⅜	43⅝	3,500	Union Pacific	43¾	44	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅜
75⅝	76	2,420	Union Pacific pf	76¼	76½	76	76	— ⅛
20	25	100	U. S. Flour Milling	20	20	20	20	—4
14¾	14½	3,000	United States Leather	14½	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	— ¼
77⅜	78	4,310	U. S. Leather pf	77¾	78¼	77¼	77½	— ½
47½	48¼	40	United States Rubber	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	.....
115	116	100	U. S. Rubber pf	116	116	116	116	.....
87¾	88	555	Western Union	88	88¾	88	88	.....
11½	11¾	1,630	Wheeling & Lake Erie	11¾	11⅞	11½	11⅜	— ¼
30¼	30⅝	656	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	31⅝	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅝
..	..	371	Wis. Cent., new	17¼	17¼	17	17	.....
..	..	316	Wis. Cent. pf., new	54¼	54¼	54	54	— ½
Sales		270,660						

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
970	Am. Steel & W.	53¾	54½	53½	53½
12,050	Am. Sugar Ref.	143¾	144⅝	142⅝	142⅝
580	Am. Tobacco	122	122¾	121	121½
1,240	At., T. & S.F. pf.	63½	63⅝	62¾	62¾
19,340	Brook. Rap. Tr.	89¼	89⅝	87½	87⅝
3,740	Chi. Bur. & Q.	130½	131½	130⅜	130½
2,930	Chi., M. & St. P.	124½	125¾	124½	124½
530	Chi., R. I. & P.	112¾	113	112¼	112½
210	C., C., C. & St. L.	59	59	59	59
10	Col. Fuel & I.	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
100	Cont. Tobacco.	43	43	42½	42½
600	Federal Steel	55⅝	55⅞	54½	54½
2,240	Louis. & Nash.	81¾	82	81¾	81¾
950	Manhattan	108¼	108¾	107⅝	107¾
150	Mo. Pacific	45	45	44¾	44¾
20	Nat. Lead	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
10	N. Y. Central	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾
10	N. Y., O. & W.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
280	North. Pacific	52¾	52¾	52¼	52½
60	Penn. R. R.	131¾	131¾	131¼	131¼
490	People's Gas	110¾	110¾	109¾	109¾
360	Reading 1st pf.	58¾	58¾	58	58¼
20	Rep. Iron & S.	27½	27½	27½	27½
440	Southern Pacific	37½	37⅝	37	37¼
10	Southern Ry. pf.	52½	52½	52½	52½
120	Tenn. C. & I.	117	117	116	116
130	Union Pacific	43⅝	44	43⅜	43⅜
180	U. S. Leather.	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼
10	U. S. Leath. pf.	78	78	78	78
10	West. Union	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
47,910					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$6,000	Am. Gas 5s	96½	96½	96½	96½
10,000	Mo. P. con. 6s	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
$16,000					

$2,000,000 for Street Paving.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday signed the resolution of the Board of Estimate and the Municipal Assembly, appropriating $2,000,000 for repaving in the five boroughs of the city. The Mayor's act makes the appropriation available for use, but no work will be begun until next Spring. Commissioner Keating has not yet determined what streets he will improve. With the $2,900,000 which he has asked from the Board of Estimate for 1900, he will have nearly $5,000,000 for repaving.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Nutriol Chemical Company of New York City; capital, $500. Directors—Charles E. Young, John Roenner, and William M. Dubois.

Niagara Carting Company of Buffalo; capital, $10,000. Directors—Rollin G. Martin, William F. Carroll, and Harrington E. Martin of Buffalo.

Buffalo Battery Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—William J. Knowles, Maria Knowles, and John J. Gibson of Buffalo.

Orleans Hotel Company of New York City; capital, $6,000. Directors—A. W. Eager, Anglyn Tucker, and Emily Joseph Eager of New York City.

Syracuse Leaf Tobacco Company of Syracuse; capital, $5,000. Directors—Charles A. Whelan, George J. Whelan, and William K. Niver of Syracuse.

Cataract Tool and Optical Company of Buffalo; capital, $60,000. Directors—Harlow W. Bailey, Henry L. De Zeng, Jr., and Harry D. Gibbs of Buffalo.

The O. F. Egginton Company of Corning; capital, $10,000. Directors—Oliver F. Egginton, Susan E. Egginton, Henry A. Argue, Joseph C. Moore, and William F. McNamara of Corning.

New Jersey Corporations.

TRENTON, Oct. 11.—The Loeben Incandescent Light and Heat Company, authorized capital, $5,000,000, to acquire letters patent for the manufacture of burners under the Loeben patent.

The Sula Company, authorized capital $100,000, to conduct a general farming and trading business in Honduras. Incorporators—F. W. Brown, White Plains, N. Y.; John W. Avery, New York, and H. G. C. Thornton, Cranford, N. J.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 11.—The following certificates of incorporation were filed to-day at the office of the Secretary of State in Dover:

Guardian Realty and Trust Company of Taunton, Mass.; capital, $2,000,000.

J. C. Parker & Son's Company, Middletown, Del.; capital, $75,000.

Otto Mergenthaler Company, Baltimore, Md.; capital, $50,000.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con.	.04	.03
Andes	.10	.11
Belcher	.23	.22
Best & Belcher	.15	.16
Bullion	.04	.04
Caledonia	.70	.68
Challenge Con.	.30	.29
Chollar	.39	.39
Confidence	.81	.75
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.65	1.65
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.15	.15
Gould & Curry	.35	.36
Hale & Norcross	.37	.36
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.08	.07
Kentucky Con.	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.30	.30
Occidental Con.	.20	.20
Ophir	.87	.91
Overman	.19	.18
Potosi	.58	.57
Savage	.25	.25
Sag Belcher	.03	.04
Sierra Nevada	.62	.67
Standard	3.05	3.05
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.07	.07
Union Con.	.38	.37
Utah Con.	.12	.11
Yellow Jacket	.28	.26
Silver bars	58½	58½
Mexican dollars	47½@48¾	47½@48⅜
Drafts, sight	.10	.12½
Telegraph	.12½	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 11.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.

LEGAL NOTICES.

RECEIVERS' SALE.—Supreme Court, New York County.—HENRY LEMBECK, plaintiff, against METROPOLITAN BUILDING COMPANY, defendant.

In pursuance of the final judgment made and entered in this action, bearing date August 14, 1899, and an order duly made and entered therein bearing date the 21st day of August, 1899, we, the undersigned, receivers in said judgment and order named, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidders, on the premises, at Amackassin Heights, Glenwood Heights, and Lowerre, Yonkers, N. Y., on Monday, the 30th day of October, 1899, at 11 o'clock A. M., by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said order to be sold, which are described as follows:

Lots Nos. 82, 83, 85, 86, 88, 89, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 97, 98, 100, 101, 103, 104, 106, 107, 109, 110, 112, 113, 122, 123, 125, 126, 128, 129, 130, 131, 136, 137, 142, 143, 144, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 235, and 236; also, parts of lots 74, 75, 76, 77, 80, 81, 133, and 134 on map of property in the City of Yonkers of Frederick W. Holls, made by Charles Kingsbury of Yonkers, New York, March 29, 1897; also, on map of Amackassin Heights, Yonkers, New York, made according to plans of William Henry Baldwin and Charles Kingsbury, Civil Engineers, Yonkers, New York, by Albertus R. Duryee, in New York City, December 1, 1898, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County; also, lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 58, 59, 62, 63, 66, 67, 70, 71, 74, 75, 100, 101, 104, 105, 108, 109, 110, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 131, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 181, 182, 183, 184, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 217, 218, 221, 222, 223, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, on Ridge Avenue; Nos. 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245 on Glenwood Avenue; Nos. 205, 206, 207, 228, 231, 232, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 258, 259, 260, on Vineyard Avenue; Nos. 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 247, 248, 249, 262 on Orchard Street; subject to three mortgages each covering different lots and now aggregating $44,500, with interest from September 6, 1898; subject also to taxes and assessments amounting in the aggregate to about $3,419.82, with interest; also, to an assessment for the opening of Glenwood Avenue, the amount to be apportioned.

Lots 8 and 9, Glenwood Heights, Lake Avenue, subject to a mortgage of $4,000, 6 per cent. interest from March 27th, 1899, and taxes and assessments amounting to about $157.52, with interest, and also to an assessment for the opening of Glenwood Avenue, the amount to be apportioned.

35 lots on Glenwood Heights, being Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 on Lake Avenue; Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 100, 101, 104, 105, 108, 109, 112, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124 on Waring Place, and No. 125 on Fairview Street, subject to blanket mortgages of $16,500, with 6 per cent. interest from September 3d, 1898, and $30,000, 6 per cent. interest from March 27th, 1899, and taxes and assessments amounting to about $3,361.05, with interest; also to an assessment for the opening of Glenwood Avenue, the amount to be apportioned.

Lots Nos. 203, 204, 257, 261, part of lot 71 (19.8x100) and parts of lots 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94 (about 42.8x100) and parts of lots 98, 99 (33.4x97), parts of lots 95, 96, 97, 98 (25x50), parts of lots 98, 102 (3x50), part of lot 132 (19.85x100), part of lot 133 (5.15x100), part of lot 139 (19.85x100), part of lot 140 (3x100), part of lot 163 (22x100), part of lot 183 (6.04x100), part of lot 185 (5.87x100) on Glenwood Heights, subject to taxes and assessments amounting to about $370.37, with interest; also, to an assessment for the opening of Glenwood Avenue, the amount to be apportioned.

Parts of lots on Amackassin Heights, 74, 75, 76, 77 (3x100), part of lot 83 (13x100), part of lot 85 (2x100), part of lot 86 (8x100), part of lot 88 (7x100), part of lot 89 (3x100), part of lot 91 (12x100), parts of lots 93 and 94 (40x100), part of lot 97 (7.75x100), part of lot 98 (6.50x100), part of lot 100 (6.25x100), part of lot 101 (6x100), part of lot 103 (6.75x100), part of lot 104 (5.50x100), part of lot 106 (7.25x100), part of lot 107 (5x100), part of lot 109 (7.75x100), part of lot 110 (4.50x100), part of lot 112 (8.25x100), parts of lots 80 and 81 (3x50), part of lot 144 (12x100), part of lot 142 (25x100), part of lot 136 (12x100), part of lot 135 (2x100), part of lot 133 (10x100), parts of lots 130 and 129 (31.50x100), parts of lots 229 and 230 (29.54x125), parts of lots 231 and 232 (29.54x125), part of lot 233 (2.96x125), part of lot 235 (2.24x125), part of lot 236 (18.22x125), and lots 124, 125, 123, 122, said four lots, with other property, being subject to five blanket mortgages, to be released on payment of $732 per lot and accrued interest; part of lot 136, with other property subject to three blanket mortgages (the whole lot to be released on payment of $241 and accrued interest), the share of release money for which would be $125.82; part of lot 134, with other property, subject to three blanket mortgages (the whole lot to be released on payment of $241, with accrued interest), the share of release money for which would be $80.26; parts of lots 129 and 130, with other property, subject to five blanket mortgages (the entire lots to be released on payment of $1,464, with accrued interest), the share of release money for which would be $880.57; all above lots subject to a blanket mortgage of $30,000, 6 per cent. interest from June 28, 1899; subject also to taxes and assessments, the amounts to be apportioned.

Lots 4 and 5 and part of lot 3 (about 6.10x77) of block 15, Lowerre, Yonkers, subject to taxes and assessments, amounting on lot 4 to about $517.13, with interest, and on lot 5 to about $330.62, with interest, and taxes and assessments on part of lot 3, to be apportioned.

Dated New York, October 4, 1899.

EDWARD H. FALLOWS, } Receivers.
HENRY FOSTER, }
BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Attorneys for Receivers, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GRAFF, PETER A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER A. GRAFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at Johnstown, Fulton County, State of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New York, June 28th, 1899. STEPHEN GRAFF, Executor. WILLIAM KING HALL, Attorney for Executor, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je29-1aw6mTh

HIGGINS, ELIZABETH P.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. HIGGINS, late of the City and County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James T. Lewis, his attorney, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1899. E. ELIOT HARRIS, Executor. JAMES T. LEWIS, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. je22-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varum, a Surrogate of the County of New York. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES A. SACKETT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, the 31st day of May, 1899. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, ARTHUR D. WEEKES, Executors. JOHN C. WEEKES, Jr., Esq., Atty. for Executors, 58 Wall Street, New York City. je1-1aw6mTh

PATTERSON, WILLIAM T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM T. PATTERSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of April, 1899. REBECCA PATTERSON, Administratrix. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Administratrix, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ap13-1aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

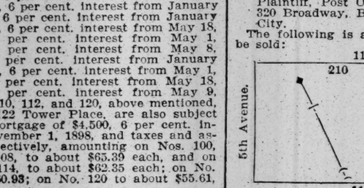
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES H. ROSENTHAL, plaintiff, against ABRAM STONE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, together bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, distant two hundred and ten (210) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, and running thence southerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth Streets; thence east-rly along the said centre line fifty (50) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 25th, 1899.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.
ERDMAN, LEVY & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Post Office and Office address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,436.62, with interest thereon from the 21st day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $357.25, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,143 and interest.

The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $35,000, upon which there is due $21,500, with interest from August 1st, 1899, at 5%.—Dated New York, September 21st, 1899.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.
e26-2aw3wTu&Th&o18

SEVENTY-FIFTH STREET. — Supreme Court, County of New York.—JULIA L. WALDO, as sole surviving executrix of the last will and testament of Horace Waldo, deceased, plaintiff, against MARGARET A. LLOYD and CHARLES M. LEVY, defendants.

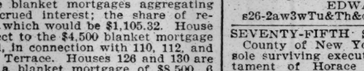
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date twelfth day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those three certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the dwelling houses thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and taken together as one parcel are bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a certain point on the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street distant two hundred and thirty feet westerly from its intersection with the westerly side of the Second Avenue, and running thence westerly along the northerly side of said street seventy-five feet; thence northerly parallel with said avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 11th, 1899.

CHARLES B. COLE, Referee.
WEEKES BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 58 Wall Street, New York City.

Nos. 227, 229, and 231 East 75th Street.



Seventy-fifth Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,601.50-100, with interest thereon from the 3d day of January, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $222.60-100, with interest from the 12th day of January, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,208.49 and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to three first mortgages for $11,000 each and interest thereon, all from September 1st, 1899.

Dated New York, October 11th, 1899.

CHARLES B. COLE, Referee.
o12-2aw3wTh&S&n2

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JULIA JAHN, plaintiff, against MARY F. CONNOR and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 20th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the dwelling houses thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and taken together as one parcel are bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a certain point on the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street distant two hundred and thirty feet westerly from its intersection with the westerly side of the Second Avenue, and running thence westerly along the northerly side of said street seventy-five feet; thence northerly parallel with said avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches; thence easterly parallel with said street seventy-five feet, and thence southerly parallel with said avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 11th, 1899.

CHARLES B. COLE, Referee.
WEEKES BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 58 Wall Street, New York City.

Nos. 227, 229, and 231 East 75th Street.

Seventy-fifth Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,601.50-100, with interest thereon from the 3d day of January, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $222.60-100, with interest from the 12th day of January, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,208.49-100 and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to three first mortgages for $11,000 each and interest thereon, all from September 1st, 1899.

Dated New York, October 11th, 1899.

CHARLES B. COLE, Referee.
o12-2aw3wTh&S&n2

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JULIA JAHN, plaintiff, against MARY F. CONNOR and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 20th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, together bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, distant two hundred and ten (210) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth Streets; thence east-rly along the said centre line fifty (50) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 25th, 1899.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.
ERDMAN, LEVY & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Post Office and Office address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,436.62, with interest thereon from the 21st day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $357.25, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,143 and interest.

The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $35,000, upon which there is due $21,500, with interest from August 1st, 1899, at 5%.—Dated New York, September 21st, 1899.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.
e26-2aw3wTu&Th&o18

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SARAH R. WELLS, plaintiff, vs. JACOB PFEIFFER and others, defendants.

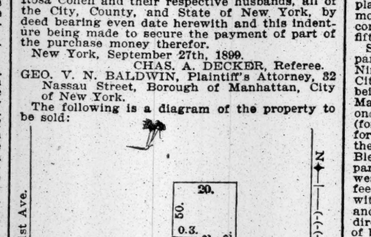
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 10th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-second Street, distant sixty (60) feet three (3) inches easterly from the easterly side of First Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with First Avenue twenty-two (22) feet; thence westerly and parallel with Fifty-second Street three (3) inches; thence again northerly and parallel with First Avenue fifty (50) feet; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-second Street twenty (20) feet; thence southerly and parallel with First Avenue seventy-two (72) feet to the northerly side of Fifty-second Street, and thence westerly along the same nineteen (19) feet nine (9) inches to the point or place of beginning. Together with the right of the use of the westerly wall of the house adjoining the premises hereby conveyed on the easterly side thereof as a party wall as long as the same shall stand. Being the same premises conveyed to the said James Witmer by Caroline Rosenstock and Rosa Cohen and their respective husbands, all of the City, County, and State of New York, by deed bearing even date herewith and this indenture now made to secure the payment of part of the purchase money therefor.

New York, September 27th, 1899.

CHAS. A. DECKER, Referee.
GEO. V. N. BALDWIN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is nine thousand three hundred and three 75-100 dollars, with interest thereon from June 29th, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and fifty-two 74-100 dollars, with interest thereon from July 14th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is two hundred and eighty-two 60-100 dollars, and interest.

Dated New York, September 27th, 1899.

CHAS. A. DECKER, Referee.
GEO. V. N. BALDWIN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s28-2aw3wM&Th&o19

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EMILY P. DELAFIELD, plaintiff, against ADELHEIT NEIMEIER, (otherwise called "NEIHEIER" or "NIEMEIER,") and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date twentieth day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourteenth day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thomas C. Smith, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

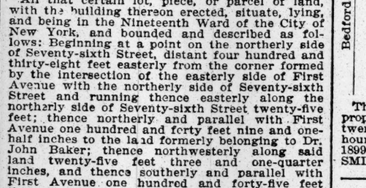
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-sixth Street, distant four hundred and thirty-eight feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of First Avenue with the northerly side of Seventy-sixth Street and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Seventy-sixth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with First Avenue one hundred and forty feet nine and one-half inches to the land formerly belonging to Dr. John Baker; thence northwesterly along said land twenty-five feet three and one-quarter inches, and thence southerly and parallel with First Avenue one hundred and forty-five feet three inches to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises distinguished on Map No. 613, on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, as lots numbers 162 and 197.

The said premises lie in Section 5 in Block 1,471 on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, September 21, 1899.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.
HAWKINS, DELAFIELD & STURGIS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 2 P. O. Address, 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 433 East 76th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is eleven thousand eight hundred and forty dollars, with interest thereon from the 1st day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $317.30, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is two hundred and eighty-two 60-100 dollars, and interest.

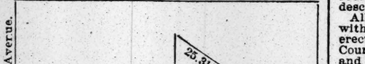
Dated New York, September 27th, 1899.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.
s25-2aw3wM&T&o17

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HELEN P. SMITH and JOSEPH ROURA, as Trustees under the last will and testament of George C. Smith, deceased, against SAFAH B. TUCKER, now SARAH B. GREENWOOD, individually, and as executrix under the last will and testament of Victoria A. T. Johnson, deceased, and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the nineteenth day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the sixteenth day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth (134th) Street, distant westerly from the westerly line or side of Eighth (8th) Avenue, two hundred and twenty-four feet and five (225.5) inches; from the running southerly and parallel with Eighth (8th) Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven (99.11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-fourth (134th) and One Hundred and Thirty-third (133d) Streets; thence running westerly parallel with said centre line of said block twenty-four feet and seven (24.7) inches; thence running northerly and parallel with said Eighth (8th) Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth (134th) Street, and thence easterly and along said southerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, twenty-four feet and seven (24.7) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated September 22, 1899. JOSEPH C. LEVI, Referee.
JOHN P. EVERETT, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 4 Warren Street, New York.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $17,168.66, with interest thereon from August 14, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $348.43 and interest, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,028.69 and interest thereon.—Dated September 22, 1899. JOSEPH C. LEVI, Referee.
s25-2aw3wM&Th&o16

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DE LA VERGNE, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. DE LA VERGNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ashbel P. Fitch, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. JACOB RUPPERT, CATHARINE A. DE LA VERGNE, Executors. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. je15-1aw6m&120

ROGERS, WILLIAM M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Chalmers Wood, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1899. MARGARET E. MINTON, Administratrix. CHALMERS WOOD, Attorney for Administratrix, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap27-1aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN G. HADDEN, plaintiff, against CAROLINE HADDEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of October, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises located in the County of New York, and directed in the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

First Parcel. All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the westerly side of West Broadway, (formerly South Fifth Avenue and Laurens Street,) in the Eighth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, and being located in Block 516, in Section 2, on the Land Map of the said borough, and bounded, described, and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of West Broadway, distant one hundred and twenty feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Prince Street with the westerly side of said West Broadway; and running thence westerly, and parallel with Prince street, seventy-five (75) feet; thence northerly, and parallel with West Broadway, twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly, and again parallel with Prince Street, seventy-five (75) feet to said West Broadway; and thence southerly, along said West Broadway, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning; be the said several distances more or less, being the same premises now commonly known as Number four hundred and fifty-six (456) West Broadway.

Second Parcel. All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, being located in Block 586, Section 2, on the Land Map of the said borough, commencing at a point on the southerly line or side of Bedford Street (formerly Burton Street,) distant two hundred and forty-three feet and nine inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Leroy Street and Bleecker Street; and running thence southerly, parallel with Bleecker Street, eighty feet; thence westerly, parallel with Leroy Street, eighteen feet nine inches; thence northerly, again parallel with Bleecker Street, eighty feet to Leroy Street; and thence along Leroy Street, in an easterly direction, eighteen feet nine inches to the place of beginning; being the same premises now known as Number twenty-six (26) Leroy Street.—Dated New York, September 18, 1899.

FRANCIS CANTINE, Referee.
SMITH & BOWMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 38 Park Row, New York City.
A. L. HENTHORN, Attorney for Defendant Caroline Hadden et al., 38 Park Row, New York City.
H. MELVILLE WALKER, Attorney for Defendant Emma A. Reed et al., 280 Broadway, New York City.
SAYERS & GILLESPIE, Attorneys for Louie Belle Leaycraft et al., 56 Pine Street, New York City.

The following are diagrams of the properties described in the foregoing notice:

FIRST PARCEL.

Houston Street.

SECOND PARCEL.

No. 26 Leroy Street.

The sale of the above-described two parcels of property is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, the twenty-fourth day of October, 1899, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1899. FRANCIS C. CANTINE, Referee.
SMITH & BOWMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY, plaintiff, against GUIDITTA CAVINATO and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the fifth day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Bradhurst Avenue distant twenty-seven (27) feet eight and seven-eighths (8⅞) inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of said Bradhurst Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, said point being opposite the centre of a party wall, and running thence northerly along said easterly side of Bradhurst Avenue twenty-seven (27) feet four and one-quarter (4¼) inches to a point opposite the centre of another party wall; thence easterly nearly parallel with One Hundred and Forty-second Street and part of the distance through the centre of said last-mentioned party wall fifty-nine (59) feet two and one-half (2½) inches, more or less; thence southerly on a line perpendicular to One Hundred and Forty-second Street, twenty-six (26) feet ten (10) inches to a point opposite the centre of said first-mentioned party wall, and thence westerly nearly parallel with One Hundred and Forty-second Street and part of the distance through the centre of said first-mentioned party wall sixty-one (61) feet ten and three-quarter (10¾) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 9th, 1899.

REUBEN H. UNDERHILL, Referee.
EDWARD S. CLINCH, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is No. 4 Bradhurst Avenue:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $17,039.98, with interest thereon from the 12th day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $341.72, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $379.04 and interest.

Dated New York, October 9th, 1899.

REUBEN H. UNDERHILL, Referee.
o10-2aw3wTu&Th&o31

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MAX WEISS, plaintiff, against SAMUEL SCHLESINGER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, in Section 2, Block 531, on the land map thereof, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fourth Street, distant one hundred and fifty-one feet ten inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of the Bowery with the southerly side of Fourth Street, and running thence westwardly along the southerly side of Fourth Street twenty-five feet and four inches; thence southwardly and partly through a party wall on a line at right angles to Fourth Street ninety-four feet and eleven inches; thence eastwardly on a line parallel to Fourth Street twenty-five feet and four inches; thence northwardly on a line at right angles to Fourth Street ninety-four feet and eleven inches to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 23, 1899.

GEORGE R. CARRINGTON, Referee.
MAURICE RAPP, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 167 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number is No. 34 East Fourth Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,948.29, with interest thereon from the 18th day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $247.72, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $643.29 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $29,000, with interest at 5 per cent. from May 24, 1899.

Dated New York, 23d day of September, 1899.

GEORGE R. CARRINGTON, Referee.
s25-2aw3wM&T1h&o17

REFEREES' NOTICES.

334, 336, ALSO 338 STANTON STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—LOUIS LEWINTHAN, plaintiff, against LUDWIG ZODIKOW and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action

THE MAZET INVESTIGATION

E. J. Reardon Tells a Story of Alleged Police Blackmail.

WORK ON THIRD AVENUE ROAD

C. W. Gray Says the Men Told Him They Dared Not Labor Too Hard —Fire Department Probed.

Rumors that the Mazet investigation would be suspended at the end of the present week were circulated yesterday, and because of the public conviction that high officials of the Republican Party want it stopped, obtained ready acceptance. They were promptly denied, however, by Chairman Mazet, who said the committee would sit with "possibly occasional interruptions to allow the members to take part in the campaign," right up to the election.

Yesterday's session of the committee began with a story of alleged police blackmail related by Edward J. Reardon, a detective in the employ of the committee. Reardon swore that he was on a Third Avenue elevated train with a friend, Edward P. Brennan, on Monday morning. They were attacked by a party of men, apparently Germans, and pistols were drawn. He and his friend got off when their assailants did, at the Fourteenth Street station, intending to cause the arrest of the other men. Instead, they got arrested themselves, Reardon being taken in custody by Patrolman Keeley and his companion by Patrolman Hock. The witness alleged that he was first turned over to a plain-clothes man addressed as "Sergeant," who offered to release him for $10. Reardon said that he told this officer that he hadn't that much with him. He was then sent off to the station house in charge of Keeley. On the way, he declared, Keeley asked him how much money he had.

"I told him I didn't have but $2," testified Reardon. "Then he told me that would do as part payment, and that we would both be let go if I paid that much down and the rest the next night. I agreed and gave him the $2. When we got to the station house, Keeley informed the Sergeant at the desk that there had been a fight, but that he couldn't swear that we were in it. We were released. I met Keeley last night at the same corner, handed him $3 and promised to pay the rest Saturday night. Keeley told me to be sure to do so, as he had promised to divide with Hock."

George P. Hammond, another committee detective, swore that he stood on the opposite side of the street on Tuesday night and saw Reardon hand Keeley the money.

George McAneny, Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, gave the committee a detailed account of how the civil service law was systematically violated, as he alleged, by the present administration previous to the passage of the White act. His best information was that there were during 1898 3,201 additions to the city's service, of which 1,051 were temporary appointments in the competitive class. There was a net increase of 1,249 employes above the labor class, he said, instead of the reduction expected as a result of consolidation. James W. Pryor, Secretary of the council of the City Club, detailed the trouble he had experienced in making inquiry into the increase of salaries under the present administration. He testified that changes, and especially increases of salary were not reported to The City Record as required by law. Search of The Record had revealed entries of 1,200 increases amounting to $125,509 up to April 1 and decreases of $53,510, or a net increase of $71,999.

The alleged useless delay of work on the change of motive power on the Third Avenue Road was next gone into, and a number of men doing business on the Boulevard were put on the stand to testify to the dilatory methods of the workmen for Naughton & Co. This firm receives 15 per cent. commission on all expenditures for labor on this job, and the questions of counsel were intended to show that it is being purposely delayed for the profit of the contractors. Charles W. Gray of 2,384 Broadway said he once was talking to two men who were drilling holes in steel rails. "They would keep their drills moving slowly," he said. "Finally a foreman came along and told them they needn't keep those drills going all the time; that he didn't have anything else for them to do until the next afternoon. Some of the men told me they weren't allowed to work too hard, or they'd be laid off. I've seen two men work a whole day on one nut."

In answer to an inquiry by Mr. Hoffman, the witness admitted that he had heard that the delay in completing the work was due to the scarcity of iron.

A. Pinover of 2,281 Broadway said that sometimes a gang of Naughton & Co.'s men would keep a man on watch while they loafed. When they saw somebody coming the lookout would whistle and the gang would tap the rails with their hammers to pretend that they were at work. He said he had seen two men take a couple of days to drill one hole.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied with an investigation into the Fire Department's enforcement of the provision of the charter requiring that hotels, lodging houses, and institutions make special telegraphic connections with Fire Headquarters. Secretary Docharty testified that several companies supply such connections, but that the Manhattan Fire Alarm Company and the Special Fire Alarm Signal Company seemed to be doing all the business. He did not know who was behind either concern. The special connections consist of stringing a wire from the nearest fire alarm box to the building in question and putting in a special box there. J. R. Wood, an electrical employe, testified that owners were not allowed to make the connections themselves.

It was brought out by other testimony that the rentals demanded by the Manhattan and Special Companies were from $50 to $100 a year, and that the big fire-proof hotels were being obliged to comply with the charter provisions, while Bowery lodging houses were not. The Bartholdi, where Commissioner Scannell lives, had not been obliged to. Representatives of the Majestic, San Remo, Stevens House, Savoy, and other hotels testified to having been visited by solicitors who assured them that the Manhattan and Special Companies were the only ones whose work would be acceptable to the department, and to having made contracts with them. Superintendent Bruce of the Juvenile Asylum said that the Manhattan Company assured him they would take care of all delays. He gave them the contract and they have not put in his box yet, though he was notified in August to make connection in thirty days. He understood they had secured an extension of time.

PATROLMAN HOCH'S DENIAL.

He Lays Reardon's Tale to a Grudge Against Keeley.

Patrolman Hoch, who, with Policeman Keeley, of the Fifth Street Station, was accused before the Mazet committee yesterday by Edward J. Reardon of blackmail, was questioned about it last night. He said that, while he did not see what Keeley and his prisoner did on the way to the station house, he believed it was all a put-up job by Reardon, who had a grudge against Keeley. He refused to discuss the case further.

At the Fifth Street Station Sergt. Todd said that Keeley had a day off yesterday, and had refused to give his address. Todd said that he himself was at the desk when Reardon was brought in, and that he discharged him. The accused officers, he said, had not yet been questioned by Capt. Dimond about the matter.

OBJECTS TO CIVIL SERVICE.

Col. Gardiner Protests Against Interference with His Employes.

District Attorney Gardiner has recently written a letter to the State Civil Service Commission at Albany taking issue with that body for attempting to place several of the employes of his office under the rules of the White Civil Service Law.

Col. Gardiner in his letter, which is of great length, says that his office employes hold a confidential relation to him and that the Civil Service Commission is overstepping its bounds when it makes an effort to bring his employes within the operation of its rules.

Col. Gardiner is backed up by several District Attorneys from other counties, notably Kings and Rensselaer.

A circular has been sent to the heads of all departments by the Civil Service Commission notifying them that certain of their employes would come under the provisions of the law on Jan. 1.

California Not to Bar Consumptives.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 11.—The State Board of Health has decided not to quarantine California against the consumptives of other States. It has adopted a resolution, however, recommending that in all State institutions those afflicted with tuberculosis be separated from the other inmates.

Royal
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Baking Powder

LEGAL NOTES.

EXCESSIVE VIBRATIONS FROM ELECTRICAL POWER HOUSE RESTRAINED.—Samuel C. Bowden, who has been a yearly tenant since 1895 of the building 121 East Twelfth Street, adjoining the power house of the Edison Electrical Illuminating Company, and has rented rooms to transient and permanent lodgers, brought an action to restrain the company from such use of its machinery as to interfere with his tenancy. On the trial, before Justice Russell in Supreme Court, Special Term, Mr. Bowden averred that the use of the company's machinery and appliances had greatly depreciated the value of his tenancy by the vibrations in his building, the noise, falling soot, cinders, and water from condensed steam. Justice Russell yesterday rendered judgment for the plaintiff, enjoining the overloading of the company's machinery so as to produce unusual vibration or noise, and the perceptible deposit of water on Bowden's premises, whether from condensed steam or tank overflow. The Court also awards $250 damages. Justice Russell said he was satisfied from the evidence that the customary use by defendant of its generating power has been reasonable, and departure therefrom only occasional, caused by overloading or carelessness. Mr. Bowden's building was old and out of repair, and its depreciation of rental value was merely caused by its undesirability for living purposes on that account, and the lessening availability of residence in that locality. "It will not answer," the Court said, "to use the discretionary power of injunction to stop a large industry of public utility, unless the occasion requires such extreme relief. It has a right to use its plant for effective generation of electricity, while reliance that adjacent buildings are fairly protected in construction and stability from harm on account of reasonable use, and are tenanted by individuals of ordinary nerve-hardihood. It may, within the lines of such reasonable use, advance its enterprise according to increase of opportunity and invention, and is not compelled to remain stationary solely on account of adjoining buildings, provided the boundary of reasonable use is not overstepped. A tenant has the reasonable right to be satisfied with his location, and knew his lease from year to year. But he must have in view the burdens which contiguity to machinery must bear to the tenancy, present and prospective, of business enterprises in that locality. Deliberate choice to stay bears strongly on his perception of the reality and magnitude of the evils of his environment. Adjusting the rights of the parties, any restraint upon the defendant must be against excessive exercise of its right to generate electrical light and power, and not against its customary use. Though an excess in the past has been merely occasional, it may require restraint, if the course of the past is followed, and of that alone we have knowledge. Such possibility or probability may wisely call for a restraint which will tend to insure continual watchfulness and prevention of injury. The humblest home or business is entitled to the protection of the law."

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CITY LIABLE FOR NEGLIGENCE OF EMPLOYES OF STREET CLEANING DEPARTMENT.—A child named Rosina Missano was run over and killed on Sept. 23, 1894, by a horse attached to an ashcart of the Street Cleaning Department of New York City, and a suit by Pasquale Missano and others, as administrators, to recover $5,000 damages for her death resulted on the trial in a judgment for the plaintiffs. The Appellate Division, on appeal, held, in an opinion by Justice William J. Justices Patterson and Parker dissenting, that the requisite notice under the laws of 1886 requiring a filing with the Corporation Counsel of a notice of intention to commence the action was not served, and dismissed the complaint. The Court of Appeals has recently reversed the Appellate Division, and affirmed the judgment of the trial term, holding, upon that point, in an opinion by Judge Bartlett, concurred in by all the Judges, that a notice required by Chapter 572 of the Laws of 1886 to be filed with the Corporation Counsel of an intention to commence an action against the city was a substantial compliance with the statute, notwithstanding it referred to a wrong statute, and was mistakenly addressed to and filed with the Controller, when it appeared that the Corporation Counsel subsequently and seasonably received the notice from the Controller, filed it in his office, and acted upon it. The main contention in the Court of Appeals was as to the right of the plaintiffs to hold the city responsible for the acts of the driver of the ashcart. The court, in the prevailing opinion, by Judge Bartlett, concurred in by Judges Haight, Martin, and Vann, holds that the city is liable in such case; that in conducting its Department of Street Cleaning it was exercising a private, as distinguished from a Governmental duty, and the rule of respondeat superior applies. Judge Gray, in a dissenting opinion, concurred in by Judge O'Brien, holds that the driver of the ashcart, as one of the employes of the department, was under the immediate control of the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, and if the Commissioner was engaged in performing a duty laid by the law upon him and not upon the municipality, within the principle of the decision in 62 N. Y., 160, the city was not liable for his negligence or that of his employes.

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QUESTION OF UNDUE INFLUENCE AND TESTAMENTARY CAPACITY.—Soon after the death of Henry Dixon, colored, in Watertown, N. Y., in February, 1898, at the age of over eighty years, his will was offered for probate by Smith T. Woolworth, the executor named in it. In the petition for probate the executor stated that the decedent's heirs and legatees were two sons and a daughter, who when last heard from, many years ago, were in Frederick County, Md., and added that they were born in slavery, and, if living, were now over fifty years old. The testator was a slave before the breaking out of the rebellion, and by way of the "underground railway" he escaped into Canada. While he was there, he married a white woman, who was a Roman Catholic. About the time the war broke out he removed to Watertown, where he accumulated his property. He was a prominent member for a number of years of the Methodist Church, but shortly before his death he was baptized by a Catholic priest. By the will, the decedent gave to his three children $1,000 each if they were found within four years, and the residue was given to James Bellew, one of the Trustees of the Society of St. Patrick's Church at Watertown. The State Attorney General, who was cited, filed objections, attacking the alleged will upon the ground of undue influence and lack of testamentary capacity. On an appeal by the Attorney General from a decree of the Surrogat's Court of Jefferson County, admitting the will to probate, it appeared that the disposition of the questions of fact raised by the evidence was not free from doubt, and that the Surrogate's decision was not entirely satisfactory. The Court, therefore, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Hardin, directed that the questions of fact be sent to a jury for determination. Evidence that Mr. Dixon was an old man, feeble in mind and body, and that he could not make his mark unassisted, was held to be insufficient to establish testamentary incapacity on his part.

RAPID TRANSIT APPROVED

Mr. Whalen Sanctions and Returns the Form of Contract.

STILL HOLDS TO OBJECTIONS

Pleads that Construction May Be Begun in Upper Part of the City —The Bidding.

Corporation Counsel Whalen yesterday approved, as to form, the proposed contract for the construction of the rapid transit road, and forwarded it to Alexander E. Orr, the President of the Rapid Transit Commission. With the approved contract Mr. Whalen also sent a letter, outlining his views, and again suggesting the modifications which he proposed in his letter to the commission about a fortnight ago.

In his letter Mr. Whalen says, in part:

The vital modifications appearing in the present draft of the proposed contract are not those proposed by me, but emanate from the board itself.

Under ordinary circumstances I should much hesitate to approve the present contract, as I think it is still in some respects objectionable; but in view of the urgent need of rapid transit and the vital necessity of prompt action, I have concluded to approve the contract.

I must, however, again urge upon you the very great, and I might say absolute, necessity of a prompt construction of the sections of the road in the upper part of the city. As I have already pointed out, the parts of the city which will be traversed by Section 1, between the City Hall and Fifty-ninth Street, are already well provided with means of travel, and it is beyond this point to the north that is felt the real need of greater facilities.

In addition to these considerations there is one which appears to me to furnish a very strong ground for the prompt construction of the upper section of the railroad.

It is this: Until very recently, as you know, the City of New York was unable to construct this railroad by reason of the fact that it had exceeded its debt limit under the Constitution, and therefore had no further power to construct.

This difficulty has disappeared, however, by reason of the very largely increased real estate valuations for tax purposes, which increase has borne most heavily upon the Borough of Manhattan.

There can be no doubt that the building of a rapid transit road in the Borough of the Bronx and in the upper part of the Borough of Manhattan will produce an immediate effect of a large increase in the value of property and a corresponding increase in the receipts of the city from taxation.

I think it only fair, therefore, to the taxpayers, upon whom it has been necessary to place a very heavy burden in order to construct this road, that prompt means should be taken to build the northern sections of the road as promptly as possible, as already mentioned.

As, therefore, my suggestion that the northern section of the road should be commenced first has not been adopted, I would very strongly urge upon you the immediate construction of the northern section in connection with the lower one.

This is a matter which I regard as the vital feature of the whole rapid transit scheme.

It is not necessary at this time to discuss the changes specified in your communication, and which appear in the approved form of contract adopted by the board, October, 1899, as I have made up my mind to approve the contract, notwithstanding the doubt as to the wisdom of some of the modifications, notably the renewal for twenty-five years of the term of the lease.

I appreciate perfectly the responsibility resting upon your board, and will at all times be ready, so far as in my power, to give you all aid and assistance which you may require.

Mr. Whalen expressed himself yesterday as being confident that the construction of the road would be begun at an early date. "As I have stated in my letter to Mr. Orr," Mr. Whalen explained, "I am waiving considerations that appear to me to be vital. However, I am willing to do this rather than to obstruct in the slightest way the early beginning of the work. It is now incumbent on the commission to begin advertising for bids, and I am assured that they will do so within a very short time. If expedition is used the contract can be let and active work begun before Jan. 1 next. Whatever the city administration can do to hasten this project will be done. We are anxious to do all we can to increase the facilities for rapid transit between the various sections of Manhattan Island, and until that is accomplished we will leave no stone unturned."

Mr. Whalen said that he knew nothing of the probability of more than one bidder competing, though he hoped that several would be attracted by the provisions of the contract. When asked if he did not believe that the extremely heavy surety required from the successful competitor would tend to discourage proposed bidders, he said that that was a matter which could not be well discussed at present. The Rapid Transit act, he said, provides a remedy for such a contingency.

The Rapid Transit Commission will meet to-day, when the approved contract and Mr. Whalen's letter will be considered.

MR. McCORMACK'S NEW POST.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit System's Superintendent Goes to Syracuse.

Ira A. McCormack, Superintendent of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's great trolley system, has resigned that position and accepted the Vice Presidency of the Syracuse Rapid Transit Company. He will also be Managing Director of the company.

W. W. Wheatley, the Assistant Superintendent of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, will probably be appointed Mr. McCormack's successor as Superintendent.

Mr. McCormack became Superintendent of the Brooklyn company in 1895. He was previously the Assistant Superintendent of the Buffalo Division of the West Shore Railroad.

PUBLIC LIBRARY MEETING.

Increase in Books and Readers at Astor and Lenox Buildings.

The first monthly meeting since June of the Board of Trustees of the New York Public Library was held yesterday afternoon at the Astor Library. Several gifts of valuable books and papers were announced.

The annual report of the Director, Dr. J. S. Billings, for the fiscal year ending June 30, was presented. It shows that 55,593 new volumes were added to the library during the year, 10,581 by purchase and 45,012 by gift. The total number of pamphlets added during the year was 101,698, of which 7,311 were purchased and 94,387 presented. The total number of volumes on the shelves and available for use at the end of the fiscal year was 459,248, and of pamphlets about 117,000. During the year 111,038 readers visited the two library buildings, the Astor having received 84,977, and the Lenox 26,061. This is a total increase of a little more than 7,000 readers over the preceding year.

POLICEMAN ACCUSES CLUBMAN.

Charles Murphy of the Calumet Held for an Assault.

Charles Murphy of the Calumet Club was yesterday held by Magistrate Meade in the Jefferson Market Court in $500 bonds to stand trial for disorderly conduct and assaulting an officer. Murphy gave his name as William Henry and his address as 108 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, but he is said to be the same Charles Murphy who claimed that Policemarf Carmody assaulted him some time ago. Magistrate Cornell at the time held Carmody, and the Police Commissioners suspended him.

Murphy's second visit to the Jefferson Market Court was the result of a fight which occurred in Twenty-ninth Street near Broadway at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Patrick Julian of 202 East Thirty-fifth Street and Frank Calhane of 114 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn, who were arrested with Murphy, claim that they were walking with a woman and that Murphy and James Lavery of 17 East Twenty-seventh Street made some remark about the woman. A general fight followed. Policeman Flynn of the Tenderloin Station arrested the men, and he claims that Murphy assaulted him.

BOXING-IN A BUILDING.

There has been some curiosity on the part of persons who have passed through Broome Street, between Wooster Street and West Broadway, as to what use was being made of the big wooden box which extends in front of No. 490 on the north side of the street to the top of this six-story building. The structure occupies nearly the whole of the sidewalk for a distance of about six feet.

It appears that the building at that point has sunk a couple of feet since the cellar of the new building adjoining on the west side was built. This cellar is deeper than the cellar of No. 490, and that caused the sinking.

The Building Department noticed the defect and notified the builder to correct it. He engaged a mason, John White, to do the work. The Building Department granted a permit for the erection of the wooden box and the relaying of the keystone and the various arcues has been going on for the past two weeks. It will take two weeks more to finish the job. The work does not prevent the occupancy of the building by the various tenants.

Must be a queer sort of boy's cranium for which we can't supply a fitting hat; i. e. appropriate, becoming and to fit.

Our 25 distinct styles is a tremendous variety when you consider hatters' limitations.

All the old and proved as well as the new and ultra.

Everything else boys wear—suits, overcoats, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

250 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
669 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Registered Trade Mark.

Floral Designs
In Table Linen.

A few of the designs which are especially attractive with the prices of a popular size are given below.

CLOTHS.

2½ yards Sq.	Geranium.	$5.50
" " "	Tulips . .	6.50
" " "	Holly and Mistletoe .	6.50
" " "	Sweet Pea	9.00
" " "	Lily of the Valley, and Ribbon border	16.00

Napkins for all these and other size cloths of the same designs, most of which are the exclusive patterns of

"THE LINEN STORE,"

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street, New York.

EXCHANGE CHEERS BERESFORD

Lord Charles Visits the Financial District and Talks on the "Open Door" and the Transvaal.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford of the British Navy visited the financial district yesterday and called at the office of J. & W. Seligman, the Broad Street bankers. News of his presence in Wall Street reached the Stock Exchange, and preparations were made to give him a reception on the floor of the Stock Exchange. President Rudolph Keppler called at the Seligman banking house, and he and Mr. Jefferson Seligman escorted Lord Charles Beresford and his friend, Mr. McGuinness, to the rostrum of the Stock Exchange.

Lord Charles, like his friend, was in street costume. He was received with boisterous cheering by the brokers, who suspended operations on the floor for the occasion. President Keppler introduced the visitor as a representative of a great sister nation who had won universal renown in promoting the commercial interests not only of Great Britain, but of every active country in the world.

Lord Charles came forward and made an address on the theme, "The Open Door," a subject which he considered at great length before the Chamber of Commerce of this city last Spring. He said in substance that it was to the interests of both America and Great Britain to maintain "the open door" in China. United in a comity of interests, there would be no fear of serious dispute over any partition of Chinese territory.

"I do not mean," he continued, "that they should stand together in a formal defensive and offensive alliance, but that there should be between them a friendly understanding as to each other's interests in China, and a popular sentiment, especially among the trade interests, in favor of the open door."

Lord Charles Beresford touched on the Transvaal question, and expressed the hope that the differences between Great Britain and the Boers would not result in war, in the interests of humanity and civilization. He retired to vociferous plaudits and was introduced to some of the prominent members of the Exchange before business was resumed. Lord Charles appeared to appreciate a shout of "Well done, Comdor!" when he retired, as it was the signal flag to him after his famous exploit at Alexandria.

UPHOLSTERY DEP'T.
FOURTH FLOOR.
Lace Curtains.

Hand-made Renaissance,—new designs,—3½ yards long,—per pair,
$4, $5, $7.50 and $10.50

Point Arabe, hand-made, mounted on fine quality French Bobbinette,—per pair,
$18.50, $22.50 & $27.50;
Value $25.00 to $45.00.

About 150 pairs fine Saxony Brussels Lace Curtains,—open-work, hand-finished, 3½ and 4 yards long,—per pair,
$12.50, $15, $20 and $25

Estimates, samples and sketches for interior decoration and draping, submitted on application.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3.50 SHOE UNION MADE.

ALL LEATHERS, ALL STYLES, ONE PRICE, $3.50.

The W. L. Douglas shoes have a reputation which extends around the world. Their popularity has made a new era in shoe making, and in the shoe history of this country. With an experience of nearly a quarter of a century, I have made possible the fact that shoes can be made to sell as low as $3.50 and still possess the same material, workmanship, style, and durability to be found in those costing from $5 to $7. The result is I have 60 retail stores in the large cities, millions of wearers, and the largest $3.50 shoe business in the world.

I sell the young men, business men, lawyers, statesmen, physicians, mechanics, and all those who are looking for a shoe worth from $5 to $7 for $3.50. Do you wear them?

MY CITY STORES.—95 Nassau St.; 43 Cortlandt St.; 433 Broadway, cor. Howard; 753 Broadway, cor. 8th; 1349 Broadway, cor. 36th; 345 8th Ave.; 974 3d Ave.; 2202 3d Ave., cor. 120th; 220 W. 125th St. BROOKLYN.—321 Fulton St., cor. Pearl; 494 5th Ave.; 708 Broadway, cor. Thornton; 1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Ave. JERSEY CITY.—10 Newark Ave. NEWARK.—785 Broad St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
STRICTLY A NEWSPAPER.
DAILY ONE CENT.
SUNDAY THREE CENTS.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Sale of Broadcloths! | Sale of Broadcloths!

O'Neill's.

An Unparalleled Offering of
BROADCLOTHS!

If you intend wearing a broadcloth dress this season this advertisement will prove of great interest to you, for we offer you a chance to secure your material for

A Most Extraordinary Low Price!

Note the particulars—TO-DAY, THURSDAY, we offer at Special Sale
SIX THOUSAND YARDS OF
FINE BROADCLOTHS!
Not the quality usually offered at sales of this kind, but strictly all-wool goods, with twilled back and satin finish,

REGULAR PRICE, 1.00 YARD, at
69c. Yard.

The colors include two shades of Castor, five of the newest shades of Blue, three shades of Brown, Plum, Wine and other desirable colors, and Black. Don't miss this opportunity.

ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

SIXTH AVE., 20TH TO 21ST ST.

Stern Bros
To-day
Special Sale of
All-linen
Handkerchiefs

Ladies' Unlaundered Hemst'd Hdkfs., with hand embr'd initials, at 10c

Ladies' Hemst'd Hdkfs., with hand embr'd initials, wreath effect, laundered, ready for use at 18c

Ladies' French Hand Hemst'd Hdkfs., with ¼ and ½ inch hems, at 25c

Labies' Embr'd Hdkfs., with hemst'd scallop and lace edges, at 24c, 37c & 48c

Men's Hemst'd Hdkfs., with hand embr'd initials, at 25c

West 23d St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

THE LOGIC OF THE CHAIR.

Did you ever think what it should be?

Since it is meant to support the body, it should not be strong enough to hold an elephant or spider-legged enough to strain beneath a child's weight.

Since it is not always occupied, the self-respecting chair shows a character of its own. Grace, power of line, fine material, correct decoration make a chair essentially artistic. Not only the chair, but we can also show you the logic in knowing just the correct covering.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 158 WEST 19TH STREET

American Hosiery Co.,
Salesrooms, 108 Franklin St., N. Y.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Knit Underwear and Hosiery.

Don't buy Foreign Knit Underwear when there is none better in the world than ours.
Red, Blue, and Black stamps show relative qualities.
All the different weights and mixtures.
ASK FOR IT; TAKE NO OTHER.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Sunday Eve'g, October 15th, at 8:15.
Second Grand Sunday Concert at Popular Prices.
Soloists: Mlle. Zelie De Lussan, Mme. Jacoby, and M. Salignac. Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra, Conductor, Emil Paur.
Admission, 50c. Box Office now open.
Weber Piano Used.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinée at 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW | The Tyranny of Tears.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre. Formerly Lyric. B'way & 44th St. EV'GS, 8:30. MATINEE SATURDAY.
THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Last 3 Nights. Last Mat. Sat.
"My Innocent Boy," with Otis Harlan. Monday, Oct. 16th—LOUIS MANN and CLARA LIPMAN in the farce, The Girl in the Barracks.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Last 3 Nights. Last Mat. Sat.
James K. Hackett in Rupert of Hentzau Oct. 16—Direct from the Herald Square Theatre. HENRY MILLER in "THE ONLY WAY."

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr B'way. Broadhurst's Laugh-Loosener.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8. Last Mat. Sat.
Last week at this theatre.
Next week at Garden Theatre.
HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY.
NEXT WEEK: THE ZANGWILL PLAY.

BIJOU B'way & 30 St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. IN PARADISE To-Night 50th Performance. HANDSOME SOUVENIRS.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way | EVGS. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
A STRANGER IN A STRANGE LAND.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS. ARMING MUSIC.

Huber's 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to All. Continuous Show. Big headed girl; Chittenden, globe trotter. Theatre—2 Co's.

CASINO! Last 3 Nights! The Rounders!
Farewell Mat. Sat! Final performance Sat. Evg!

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. BECAUSE SHE LOVED HIM SO. Op. House. Ev. 8:15. With J. E. Dodson. Sat. Mat. 2:15. Next Week—"At the White Horse Tavern."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. JAMES—KIDDER—HANFORD. In repertoire: To-night, "The Rivals." Nxt Wk—Bros. Byrne, "New 8 Balls."

AMUSEMENTS.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Kneisel Quartet
8th Season in New York.
Five Evening Concerts.
Oct. 31, Dec. 19, Jan. 23, March 6, April 10.
Three Chamber Music Matinees.
Nov. 14, Feb. 27, March 27.
Subscriptions can be renewed until Oct. 14. Sale for NEW SUBSCRIBERS begins Oct. 16. For tickets and prospectus apply to Edward Schuberth & Co., 23 Union Square.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway and 38th St. Last week—Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
FRANCIS WILSON
in The New Comic Opera, CYRANO de BERGERAC.
SPECIAL—BEGIN'NG NEXT MONDAY.
Mr. Charles Frohman will present the EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY
Including Wm. Faversham and Miss Millward, in R. C. Carton's great success.
LORD AND LADY ALGY.
SEATS ON SALE TO-DAY.

DALY'S B'way & 30th. At 8 sharp. Daniel Frohman, Manager. Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2.
.....TWO WEEKS MORE OF.....
.....TWO WEEKS MORE OF.....
THE KING'S MUSKETEER
THE KING'S MUSKETEER
E. H. Sothern and Virginia Harned

LYCEUM 4th Av., 23d St.....at 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2. —THIRD MONTH.— Charles Frohman presents
ANNIE RUSSELL IN MISS HOBBS.

MENDELSSHON HALL, Two Piano Recitals. TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, at 8:15. VLADIMIR De Pachmann. THE RENOWNED PIANIST. Management Henry Wolfsohn. SATURDAY AFTERNOON OCT. 21, at 3. Sale of reserved seats now open at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

GRAND EXHIBITION
RARE PAINTINGS.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
23d St. & 4th Av. Open daily, 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Sundays, 1 to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

Wallack's Broadway & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
"Mr. Crane Triumphs."—Evg. World.
WM. H. CRANE

PETER STUYVESANT. GOVERNOR OF NEW AMSTERDAM.

THE NEW YORK MAN IN THE MOON JR. & Promenade de Luxe. Broadway, 44-45 St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinées Sat. 2:15. The Prom. de Luxe 8 to midn. Neapolitan Orchestra. Sunday Eve. Colossal Concert. Popular Prices.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
3d year. To-night (in English) Gounod's
ROMEO & JULIET.
Evs., 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed. Sat. 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c. Oct. 16, 500th time, souvenirs—Aida (in English.)

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN. 66th St. Col. Av. KALTENBORN'S ORCHESTRA 25c. 50c.
LAST WEEK
Wagner Festival Concerts Thurs. and Fri.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Matinée Saturday. FIFTH WEEK. THE GHETTO.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Eve. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp
***Sale of seats four weeks in advance.

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. TAMMANY TIGERS. Great Burlesque and Vaudeville.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. VICTORIA To-night, 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
☞No smoking or drinking at matinées.
THE ROGERS BROS. in WALL STREET
50c. | Admission to Promenade | 50c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. DENMAN THOMPSON & the original production of THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
Pr. 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Ev. 8:15.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Bright, Clean, Snappy Show. VITOGRAPH. DEWEY PICTURES.
Yacht Races Reproduced Nightly.
ENORMOUS VAUDEVILLE BILL.
LOOK OUT for next Sunday's Great Bill.

Keith's CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. CHING LING FOO
Huntington. Gautier. Sweet. Filson & Errol. Artie Hall. Biograph: Yacht Races. Bulletins.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 29th St. WHIRL-I-GIG and "THE GIRL FROM MARTIN'S."
Also OLIO. Mats. Tuesday and Saturday.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Cont. Perf. DRESSLER, 15, 25, 50c. Kalatechnoscope.
Kitty Mitchell, Edward Lauri, 30 other features.
YACHT RACES from MARCONI DIRECT

PALACE 58th St. and 3d Av. Bonnie Thornton, Walton's Simians.
30 others. Cont. Perf., 15, 25, 50c. Ladies, afts., 10c.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
To-night, Sat. Mat. & Eve., RENAISSANCE.
Friday (pop. prices) Suderman's "MAGDA."

Murray HILL THEA., 42d St., Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—TOO MUCH JOHNSON.

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES

WESTCHESTER, N. Y.
8th Day, Thursday, Oct. 12th.
The New Rochelle, The Westchester Highweight Handicap, and Four Other Races.
First Race at 2 P. M. Music by Conterno.
Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park at 12:30, 12:45, 1:05, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, and 2:15 P. M. FIELD, 50 CENTS.